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Prepared by?

ROUND VALLEY REGIONAL PARK LAND EVALUATION FOR INTERIM USE

August, 1996

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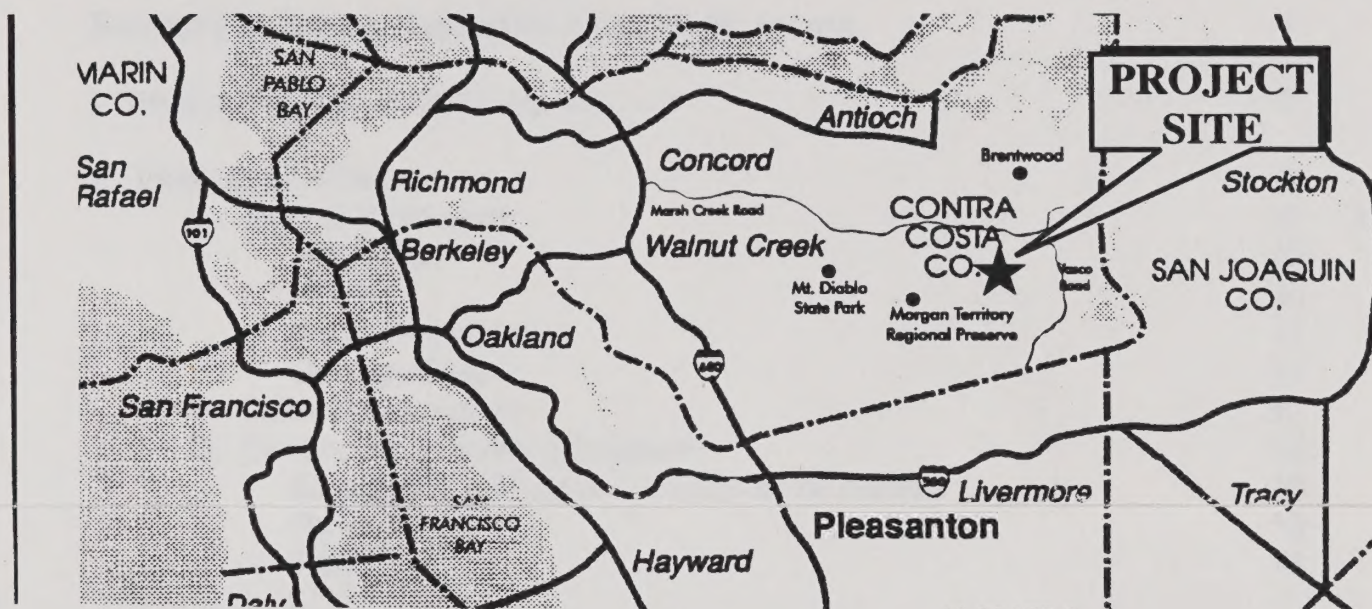
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NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING & PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD

PROJECT TITLE: Round Valley Regional Park, Land Evaluation for Interim Use (LEIU)

PROJECT LOCATION: Approximately 7 linear miles southwest of Brentwood, Contra Costa County; east of Mount Diablo State Park and Morgan Territory Regional Preserve, on south side of Marsh Creek Road

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Projects provided for in this LEIU are a staging area trail bridge and unpaved trail system. Remnants of former farming activities on the parklands that are deemed attractive nuisances will be removed, after appropriate recordation of historic resources. The staging area will consist of a graveled parking area for 40 cars and 10 horse trailers, temporary restroom facilities, drinking water, picnic facilities, and a graveled and fenced area for equestrian staging. A security residence will be located at or adjacent to the staging area. A loop trail system will be developed as multi-purpose trails (10-12 feet wide) on existing dirt roads. A footpath will also be developed through grassland and oak/bay woodland, following various existing cattle trails and footpaths. A trail bridge will be constructed over Marsh Creek at the south end of the staging area. Road improvements will be needed to improve the deteriorated dirt roads to EBRPD trail standards, including grading, earthwork, minor realignments, and improved creek crossings. Other former ranch roads not used as trails will be closed to the public. As necessary, signage, gates and fencing will be erected consistent with Park District design guidelines. The parkland will be opened for picnicking and other day uses, including hiking, bicycling, and horseback riding.



NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT a Negative Declaration of Environmental Significance has been prepared for the project. The Negative Declaration certifies that no significant environmental impacts are anticipated to be associated with the project due to the incorporation of mitigation measures for wildlife and archaeological impacts. Copies of the Negative Declaration and Initial Study are available for review at East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD) headquarters and the following libraries: Brentwood Library, 751 3rd, Brentwood and Livermore Library, City Center, 1000 S. Livermore Ave., Livermore. Supporting technical studies are also available at EBRPD headquarters. Call the phone number listed below if you have any questions or to request copies of the Negative Declaration.

The public review period for this Negative Declaration ends on **September 13, 1996**. All written comments should be received at the EBRPD Planning/Stewardship Department by this date.

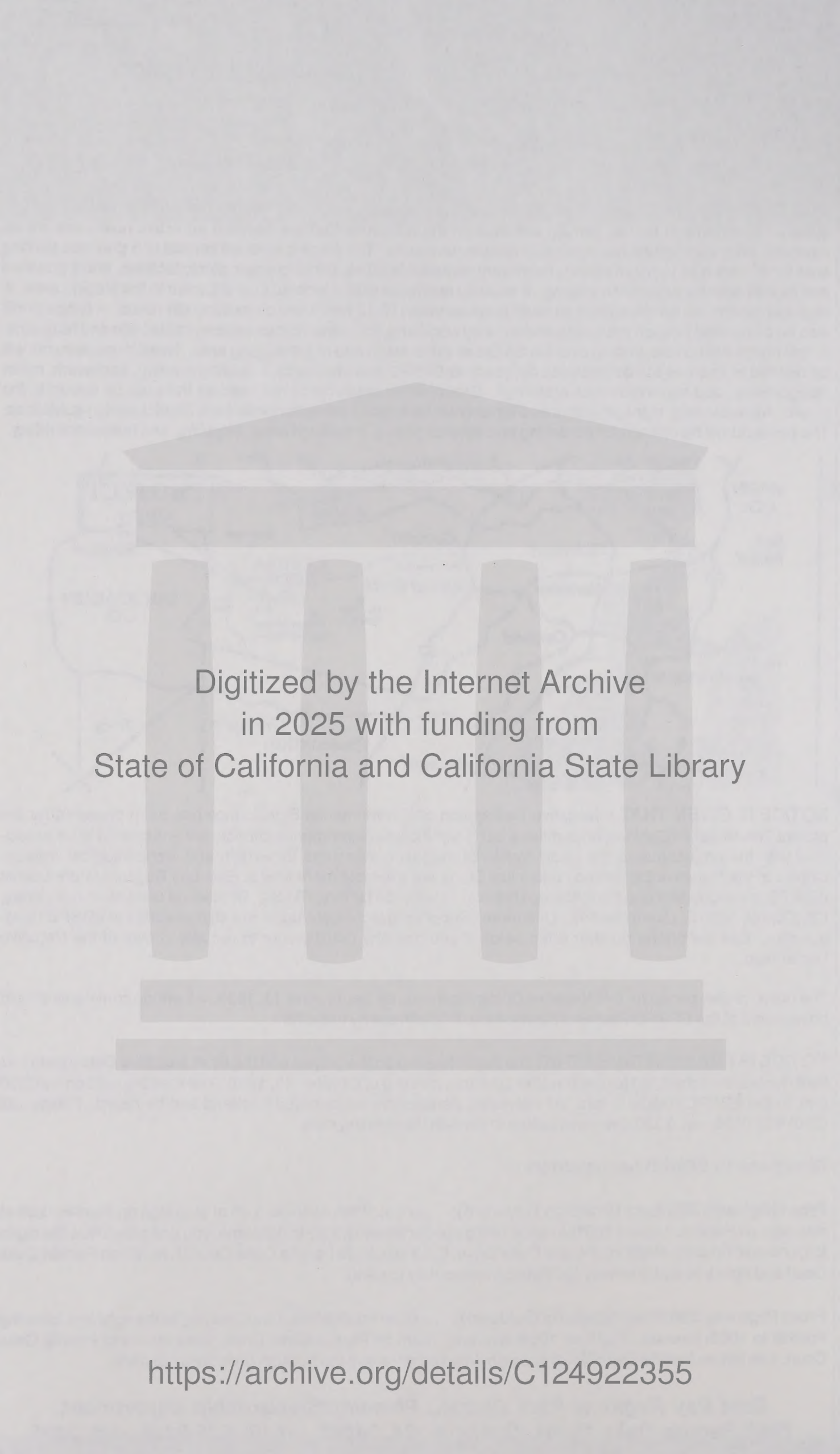
NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN THAT the public hearing on the project and the Draft Negative Declaration has been tentatively scheduled for the Board of Directors meeting of **October 15, 1996**. The meeting will begin at 2:00 p.m. at the EBRPD headquarters. All interested persons are encouraged to attend and be heard. Please call (510) 635-0138, ext. 2320, the week before to confirm the meeting date.

Directions to EBRPD headquarters:

From Highway 580 East (towards Hayward): ...exit at 106th Avenue. Left at stop sign on Stanley. Left at stop sign on Foothill. Left on 106th Avenue (will go under freeway, stay in right lane, you can also follow the signs to Dunsmuir House). Right on Peralta Oaks Drive, three blocks to Peralta Oaks Court, turn left on Peralta Oaks Court and right into first driveway (go through breezeway to park).

From Highway 580 West (towards Oakland): ...exit on Foothill/MacArthur, staying to the right and following Foothill to 106th Avenue. Right on 106th Avenue. Right on Peralta Oaks Drive, three blocks to Peralta Oaks Court, turn left on Peralta Oaks Court and right into first driveway (go through breezeway to park).

**East Bay Regional Park District, Planning/Stewardship Department,
2950 Peralta Oaks Court, Oakland, CA 94605 (510) 635-0138, ext. 2320**



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ROUND VALLEY REGIONAL PARK LAND EVALUATION FOR INTERIM USE

INTRODUCTION

This Land Evaluation for Interim Use (LEIU) identifies the minimum actions required to protect park resources and to provide safe initial public access to Round Valley Regional Park. This 2,024-acre park includes properties that have been acquired and leased by the District between 1988 and 1996. The most recent acquisitions provide access from the park interior to Marsh Creek Road, thereby enabling public access to the park. The park interior was previously owned by the Murphy family, who pioneered and farmed the land for over 100 years. EBRPD was able to acquire this important natural area because of the concern of Mr. Jim Murphy that Round Valley was being considered for the location of a landfill. EBRPD extends its gratitude to Mr. Murphy for his willingness to work with EBRPD to establish the first regional park in eastern Contra Costa County, and to preserve this very important natural resource for public use and enjoyment. The LEIU proposes that the Murphy Meadow Trail be named in his honor.

The East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD) 1989 Master Plan provides for an interim planning process to address the issues of resource protection, safety requirements, and interim public access for properties such as Round Valley. Round Valley is an extraordinary public parkland resource as home to a wide variety of state and federally protected species. Very few places in the District support the great diversity of species existing in Round Valley. This LEIU includes a description of the parkland in section I. Section II provides summary descriptions of the park's natural and cultural resources, as well as a description of existing access and circulation. Resource descriptions emphasize those sensitive resources that are located adjacent to the proposed trails and staging area. Section III includes recommendations for access, a trail system, trail names, and actions needed for resource protection. Section IV provides a cost estimate for the interim improvements to the park.

SUMMARY OF ACTIONS NEEDED FOR INITIAL PUBLIC ACCESS

Staging and Picnic Area

A staging area is needed to serve as a main public entrance to the park and to provide a starting point for trail users. Ultimately, the area will provide graveled parking, equestrian staging, picnic tables, trail and interpretive signage, drinking water and temporary restrooms. Deteriorated historic farming remnants (e.g., structures and equipment) that are deemed attractive nuisances will be removed after recording them appropriately.

Trails

Trail system improvements are needed to provide access and circulation within the park. Existing unimproved roads provide ready-made trails, needing only minor improvements in road design and creek crossings. A trail bridge will be needed over Marsh Creek to connect the trail system to the staging area. Hiking access to the hilly eastern portion of the park can be provided by developing a footpath that links up several existing footpaths and cattle trails. Names for the trails are based on natural, topographic and historic features of the parkland. Historic farming remnants along trails that are deemed attractive nuisances will be removed after they are appropriately recorded.

Surveys

Additional land surveying and design refinements will be needed before construction of facilities. During construction and clean-up at identified historic sites, an archaeological monitor will be used to collect and/or record significant artifacts.

Operational Improvements

Boundary, trail name, directional and regulation signs will be installed to direct and inform park visitors, and to prevent trespass onto private property. Three gates will be replaced at locations where outside fire and maintenance roads intersect the parkland.

Resource Management

Ongoing wildlife, vegetation and cultural resources monitoring will be continued, to improve upon the base of information gathered for this LEIU. The District will develop management strategies to maintain viable wildlife populations within balanced ecosystems. Management prescriptions will be developed and carried out to maintain, increase or restore population levels and viability of Rare, Threatened and Endangered species. Livestock grazing will continue within the park as a fire prevention and resource management tool. Fencing will be repaired.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Round Valley Regional Park consists of approximately 2,024 acres, composed of the former Murphy, Purviance, and Aswad properties, now owned by EBRPD, as well as a ten-acre leased property adjacent to Marsh Creek Road, owned by the Cowell Foundation. The proposed park entrance on Marsh Creek Road is located approximately 7 linear miles south of Brentwood and 6 linear miles west of Byron in Contra Costa County (see Figures 1 and 2). The western edge of the park abuts Morgan Territory Regional Preserve. The southern edge of the park is located along the northern edge of the Los Vaqueros watershed, owned by Contra Costa Water District. Portions of the Round Valley parkland were formerly used for dry farming, row crops and livestock grazing.

The main topographic feature in the park is bowl-shaped Round Valley proper, located in the western half of the park (roughly the area outlined by the Miwok Trail and Murphy Meadow Trail). The floor of this main valley has an elevation of 500-600 feet, with steep side slopes up to 1,800 feet above sea level. Remnants from past farming and ranching activities (rusted equipment, deteriorated buildings, fences and debris) that are deemed attractive nuisances will be removed for public safety, with respect given to significant cultural resources (see discussion under "Cultural Resources"). Round Valley proper will be connected to the park entrance at Marsh Creek Road by the multi-purpose Miwok Trail, a former ranch service road. The Miwok Trail also acts as the main emergency vehicle and maintenance access into the park. The trail travels within a narrow canyon that extends northeast from Round Valley proper, for a distance of approximately one mile, to Marsh Creek Road. Round Valley Creek also travels alongside the Miwok Trail in this narrow canyon, carrying all the drainage flows from the main valley out to Marsh Creek. Proposed actions for opening the park are detailed in Section III and summarized below.

Trail and creek crossing improvements are proposed for the existing dirt roads that will be used for the trail system (see Figure 2). These improvements are needed to provide reliable and safe year-round, public, maintenance and emergency access. The High Creek Trail will be developed as a new footpath through the hilly eastern portion of the park. A staging area will be located at the park entrance at Marsh Creek Road, on a 10-acre parcel leased from the Cowell Foundation. The staging area will be located on a level site adjacent to Marsh Creek, which will provide graveled parking, an equestrian staging area, picnic tables, drinking water and temporary restrooms. A bridge over Marsh Creek will provide access from the staging area to the Miwok Trail, and into the park. The Miwok Trail will also eventually extend through and beyond the north end of the staging area, ultimately connecting to the Park District's Marsh Creek Trail. The Miwok Trail will also be a link in the proposed future Diablo Trail Corridor. Still in its conceptual planning stages, the Diablo Trail Corridor is envisioned to extend westward from Round Valley on an as-yet-undefined alignment, crossing Morgan Territory Regional Preserve, Mount Diablo State Park and other parklands, and ending in the Walnut Creek area.

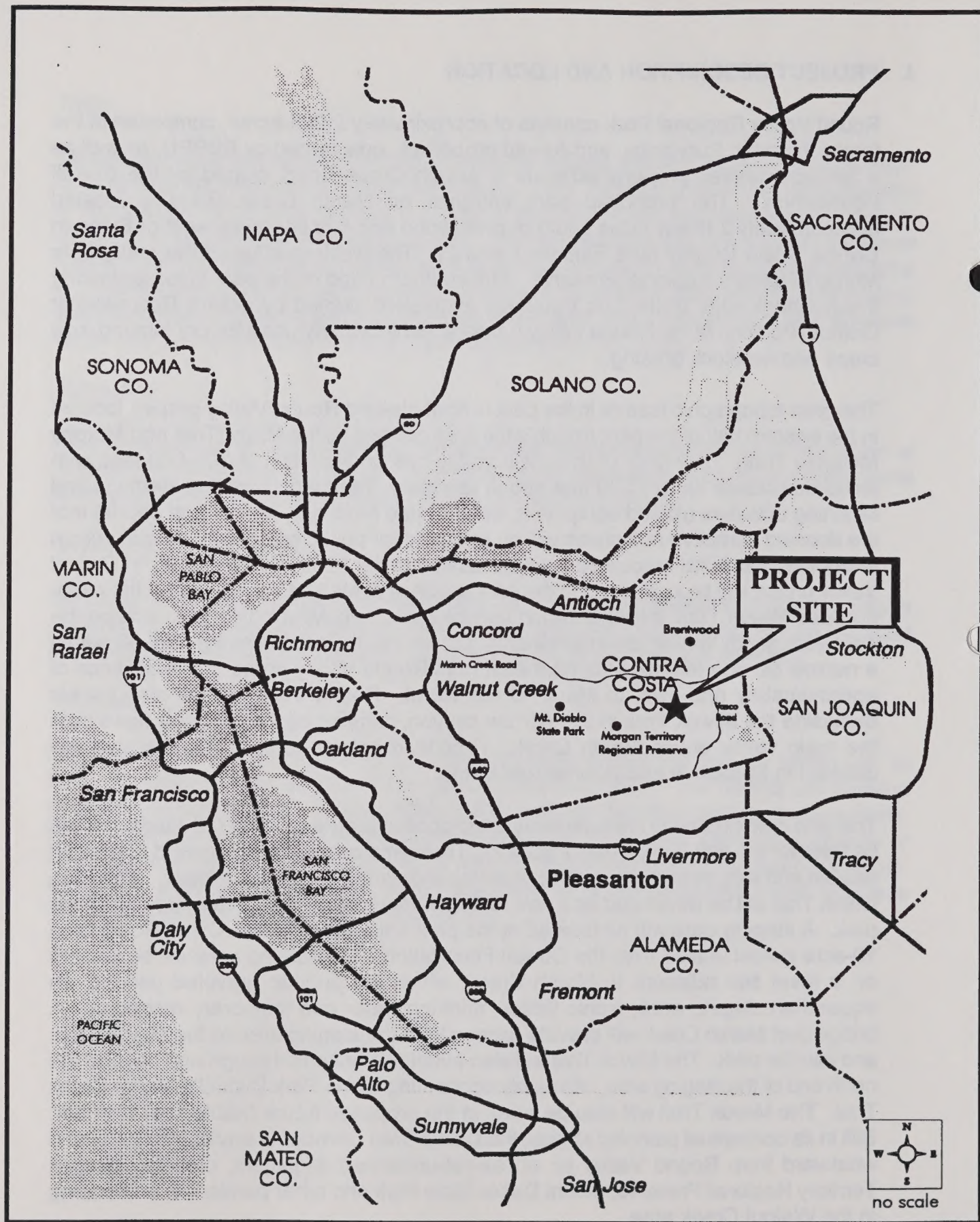


Figure 1
Regional Context

Land Evaluation for Interim Use
Round Valley Regional Park

Prepared by Planning/Stewardship Department - East Bay Regional Park District 6/96

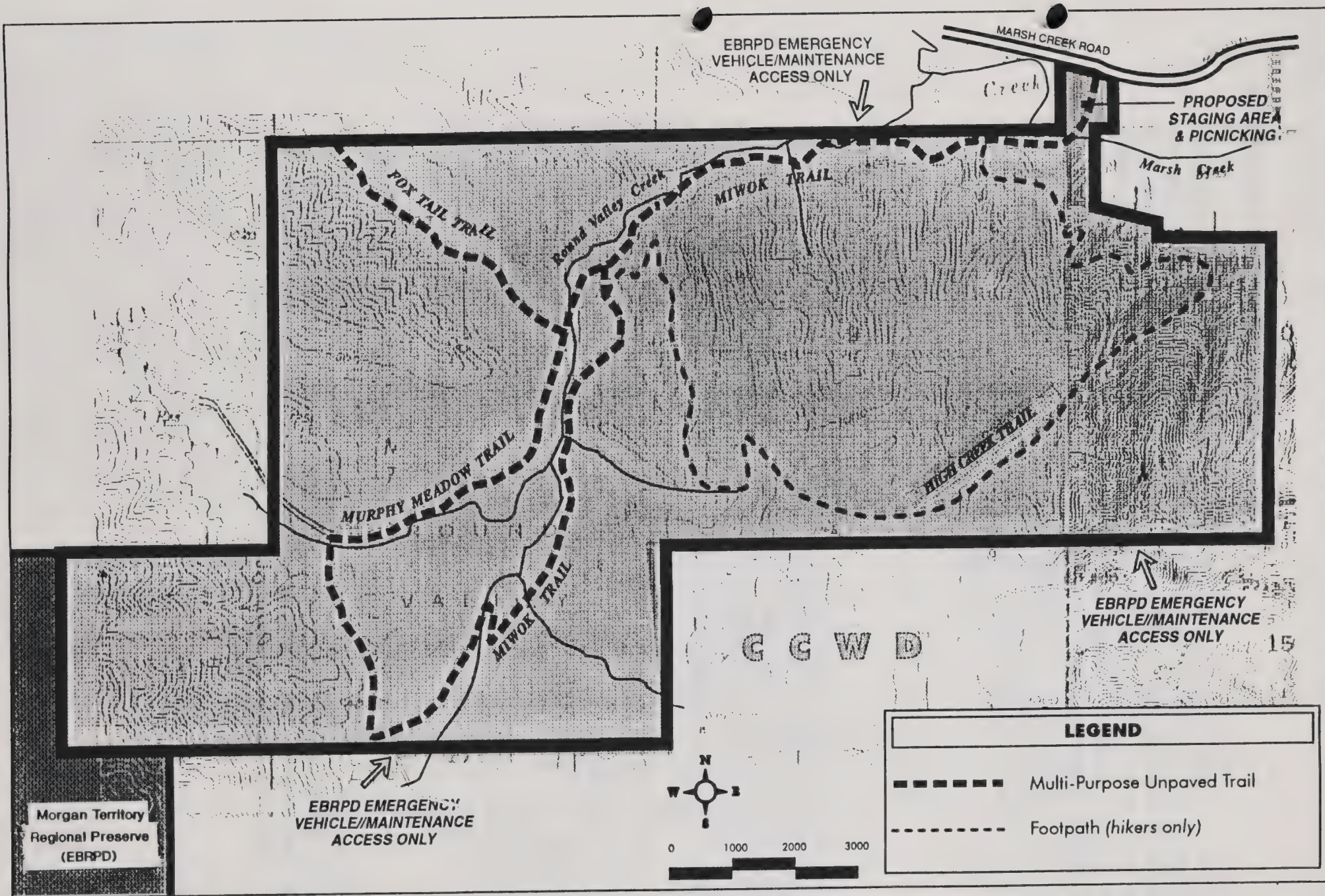


Figure 2
Proposals for Interim Use

Land Evaluation for Interim Use
Round Valley Regional Park

II. EXISTING CONDITIONS

The following descriptions are a summary of the natural and cultural resources in the park, with special emphasis on those adjacent to the proposed trails and staging area. Of particular note in the descriptions are special-status plant and animal species. These species are listed as rare, threatened or endangered (RTE), or are candidates for listing as RTE, by state and federal resource agencies. These species have varying degrees of legal protection under the California and federal Endangered Species Acts and the California Environmental Quality Act. The following descriptions are a result of surveying conducted by District biologists during spring and summer 1996. Research on animal and plant populations will continue as part of ongoing wildlife and vegetation management at the park.

A. NATURAL RESOURCES

Vegetation

The 2,024-acre Round Valley Regional Park contains non-native grassland, oak woodland/savanna, shrub land, and riparian woodland plant communities (see Figure 3). These broad plant community designations are discussed below as to their series designations consistent with A Manual of California Vegetation. (Please see Appendix A for scientific names of species discussed by common name below.) Round Valley proper is primarily annual grassland with valley oak lining the intermittent drainages. Valley oak is one of the least common of the oaks represented in the park. Annual grassland occurs interspersed with extensive stands of blue oak woodland/savanna in the northeastern upland portions of the park. The steep, northeastern-facing slopes of the former Aswad property (southwestern-most portion of park) support mixed oak woodland and chamise/black sage chaparral. Riparian and wetland vegetation consisting of moisture-dependent grasses and grasslike plants, herbs, shrubs, and/or trees occur along Round Valley Creek (see Figure 2), a main tributary of Marsh Creek originating in the uplands surrounding Round Valley. Grazing of the vegetation has historically been practiced on portions of the parkland and would provide a fire prevention and resource management tool for the park.

California Annual Grassland

The California Annual Grassland is a community of herbaceous vegetation composed of native and non-native annual and perennial grasses and herbs. The grassland flora can vary from little more than a dominant cover of non-native grasses, to a diverse mixture of native and non-native grasses and wildflowers.

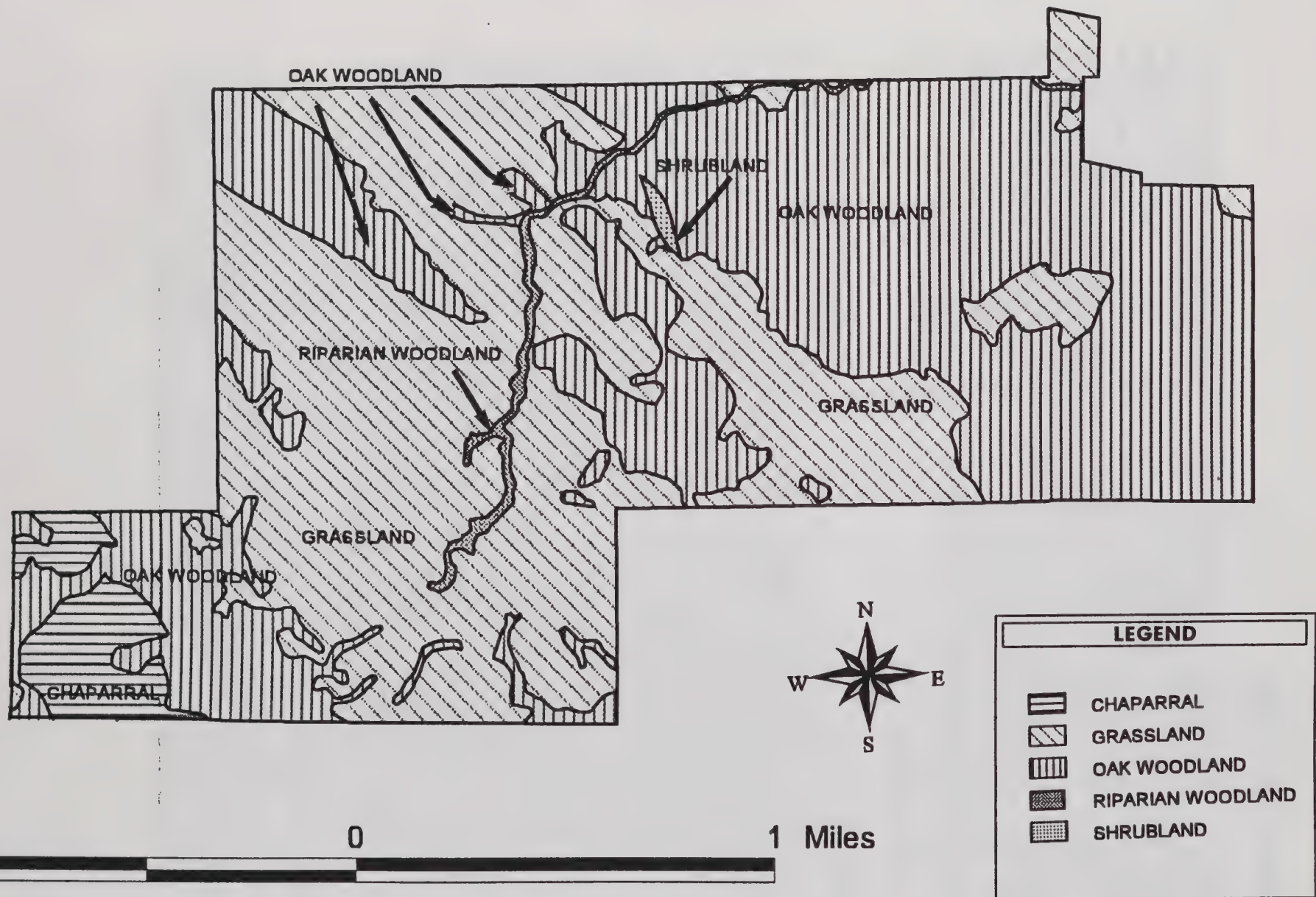


Figure 3
Vegetation Types

Land Evaluation for Interim Use
Round Valley Regional Park

Plant composition differs widely from location to location, depending on individual site factors, the timing and amount of rainfall during the growing season, and past and current land use practices.

Non-native grasses, which were inadvertently introduced to California by early settlers, are a major component of the annual grassland flora in the park. These plants are well-represented in the unit and include wild oats, soft chess, ripgut brome, annual ryegrass, wild barley, foxtail chess, red brome, silver hairgrass, and annual bluegrass. The grasslands are dominated by annual ryegrass, wild oats, soft chess, and/or ripgut brome, with the other grasses occurring in lesser amounts. Interspersed among the native and non-native grasses are several species of both native and non-native plants commonly referred to as wildflowers. Overall herbaceous plant diversity, however, is relatively minimal.

Blue Oak Woodland/Savanna

This plant community is dominated by blue oak in a mosaic pattern of woodland (% canopy cover > 30%), and savanna (% canopy cover < 30%). California buckeye, valley oak, black oak, coast live oak and interior live oak occur sporadically among the blue oak. Shrub growth is generally sparse and tends to occur more prevalently in the drainages. The common shrubs here include poison oak, snowberry, California blackberry, blue elderberry, and hollyleaf redberry. The herbaceous understory vegetation is similar to that of the open grassland, and overall plant diversity is minimal.

Mixed Oak Woodland

A mixed oak woodland vegetation type exists in the southwest corner of the Park (former Aswad property) along the lower flanks of a northeastern-facing slope. These woodlands, wherein no one species of oak dominates, support a diverse mixture of blue oak, valley oak, coast live oak, interior live oak, black oak, California buckeye, and California bay laurel. This woodland contains a productive and diverse understory of herbaceous vegetation and various shrubs.

Chamise/Black Sage Shrubland

Shrub land vegetation occurs in a band along the steep northeastern slopes that skirt the southwestern portion of the Park (former Aswad property). The dominant plants are comprised of a mixture of chamise and black sage. Other scattered shrub species in the stand or along the margins may include poison oak, greatberry manzanita, toyon, yerba santa, and/or wedgeleaf ceanothus. The herbaceous plant understory is poorly developed with some scattered native and non-native grasses beneath the shrubs and in the openings.

Riparian and Wetland

Riparian Woodland occurs primarily along Round Valley Creek, which contains running water until late spring or early summer, after which time the flow of water subsides and appears as pools at intervals along the streamcourse. Tree cover along the banks is sparse and representative of the surrounding blue oak woodland/savanna. A well-developed Spikerush Series constitutes the dominant plant association in the drainage itself. Typical plants found in and along Round Valley Creek include spikerush, sedge, rush, rabbitsfoot grass, watercress, curly dock, monkey flower, and willow. Wetlands include two stock-watering ponds, and small, wet meadows associated with existing springs where underlying geologic features provide an outlet for water to reach the surface.

Rare, Threatened and Endangered (RTE) Plants

One population of Diablo Helianthella, Helianthella castanea (federal Category 2 Candidate for listing; California Native Plant Society List 1B), was located in the southwestern corner of the park, on a ridge several hundred feet above Round Valley. Several RTE species also occur in close proximity to the park, on adjacent lands – Morgan Territory Regional Preserve (west of the park) and Contra Costa Water District land (south of the park). Continued monitoring is needed to determine the extent of special status plants within the park.

Wildlife

The habitat of the Round Valley area is described above under "Vegetation." The climate at the park is arid and temperatures commonly exceed 100 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer months. Several unique species which are resident to this area have evolved to survive in an environment which offers only seasonal supplies of water and green vegetation.

The wildlife associated with Round Valley Regional Park is typical of that found in the East Bay Area and also represents species which are more common to the Central Valley. (Please see Appendix D for scientific names of species discussed by common name here.) There are numerous mammals found in the park which include the San Joaquin kit fox, a state threatened and federally endangered species, the American badger, San Joaquin pocket mouse and Audubon's or desert cottontails. Round Valley also represents one of the northern extremes of the kit fox range in California. Additionally, the park is home to numerous birds including nesting golden eagles, burrowing owls, loggerhead shrikes and several grassland nesting species. The ponds and watercourses draining into and from Round Valley support the federally threatened California red-legged frog, Western toads, Western pond turtles and Pacific tree frogs. These species breed with the onset of winter rains, burrowing into the mud or using rodent holes for estivation sites in the summer months.

Field surveys were conducted in Round Valley between October 1995 and July 1996, with the majority of the survey effort occurring in March and May - July 1996. The survey methodology is described in Appendix A, and a complete list of wildlife species noted in the park is in Appendix D. Several sources were searched for additional information related to species using the area. These included CDFG's California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), recent environmental impact reports (Jones and Stokes, 1986-1993) from nearby projects, and the Los Vaqueros biological surveys by CDFG (1983).

Red-legged frogs (adults and transformation juveniles) were found in Round Valley Creek between the main valley and Marsh Creek. A tadpole and transformation juveniles were found in Marsh Creek near the staging area. Red-legged frogs were not found in the ponds that were surveyed. All other amphibians noted were found in both stream and pond habitats. There are several CNDDDB records for tiger salamander, a state "Species of Special Concern," on adjacent properties north, south and east of the park. There is also an unconfirmed record of a tiger salamander found dead on Marsh Creek Road near the proposed staging area. The staging area was not identified in surveys as appropriate tiger salamander breeding habitat. CNDDDB records for the Alameda whipsnake (Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus), a state threatened species, suggest a strong possibility that this snake could occur on the property. One specimen of Masticophis lateralis was photographed by EBRPD staff within 200 feet of the Miwok Trail, but was not identified to subspecies. Additional surveys may be required to determine its presence within the park, although it is unlikely this snake would be affected by the proposed project.

Golden eagles which nest in the park in several locations, feed almost exclusively on the California ground squirrel. The golden eagle is protected as a State "Fully Protected species", and by the United States Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) under the "Bald Eagle Protection Act". Burrowing owls, a state "Species of Special Concern" utilize the burrows of ground squirrels for nesting and roosting and forage on insects and rodents as their primary prey. Barn owls roost in the existing wooden barn on the valley floor.

The San Joaquin kit fox is resident to the park and coexists with ground squirrels on which it relies for food and burrow system development. This shy fox is rare in the northern portion of its range but has existed in the sheltered environment of Round Valley. Its existence was reconfirmed by an EBRPD survey in 1992 when a family unit was observed in Round Valley (Bell, 1992). Currently, EBRPD is coordinating with CDFG on remote-camera-surveys for the fox. This species is susceptible to secondary poisoning, predation by coyotes, red foxes and dogs, and introduced canine diseases (distemper, rabies, parasites) (Dr. Pamela Swift, CDFG, 1996). Existing on the extremities of its range, it is also subject to isolation and local extinction by the elimination of viable corridors and genetic diversity. It is one of the primary subjects

of a state and local inter-agency biodiversity study in the vicinity (the ongoing Alameda - Contra Costa Biodiversity Study). EBRPD has played a major role in protecting kit fox habitat by acquiring and managing the park.

The American badger occurs onsite. The badger is a State recognized special animal because it is declining throughout its historic range. This large member of the weasel family feeds on ground squirrels and uses burrows for denning and estivation. Its habit of digging out squirrels serves to substantially widen burrows for use by larger species including the kit fox.

Water Resources

The park contains two principal surface water drainages. The first drainage, Round Valley Creek (see Figure 2), collects all surface water runoff from Round Valley proper, flowing northeast through a narrow canyon into Marsh Creek, located along the northern boundary of the park. Round Valley Creek carries substantial rainwater flows during winter and spring. Its water and banks provide wildlife habitat and breeding areas (see Wildlife discussion). The second drainage is an unnamed tributary of Marsh Creek that originates on a high ridge on the east side of the park, and extends northeast along a narrow canyon and into Marsh Creek. The unnamed drainage parallels the proposed High Creek Trail.

No municipal water lines serve the parkland. Adjacent properties are served either by springs or wells. Several natural springs and wells are located around Round Valley proper, on the west side of the park. Two man-made stock watering ponds are located in the east end of the park along the proposed High Creek Trail. A spring occurs on the former Aswad property at the far southwest end of the park. This spring provided domestic water to a cabin located on the property. There is currently no water source developed for public use within the park. A well will be developed at the staging area, if possible. At present the developed springs in the park interior (used for cattle) would likely not provide sufficient pressure to provide a water source for fire fighting.

Geology/Soils

The bedrock geology of the park is Cretaceous Panoche shale and sandstone with surficial deposits of recent alluvium in valleys and creek drainages (California Division of Mines and Geology (GDMG), "Geologic Map of California" 1977; U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS), "Preliminary Geologic Map of the Tassajara Quadrangle" 1980). The possibility of landslides on the slopes and ridges is evident from ancient landslide deposits identified throughout the park (USGS, "Preliminary Photointerpretation Map of Landslide and Other Surficial Deposits of the Tassajara 7-1/2' Quadrangle" 1975).

The soils in the park range from high-quality soils suitable for general intensive farming or dry farming, to soils on steep slopes, up to 75%, that are suitable only for range, wildlife and watershed uses. There is relatively little high-quality soil in the parkland, found only in level areas along Marsh Creek and Round Valley proper. Many of the ridges and slopes in the park have a high erosion hazard, particularly on the western and eastern slopes of Round Valley proper. For erosion control, the U.S. Soil Conservation Service (SCS) recommends that grazing be controlled on steep slopes, particularly those over 50% slope, to manage removal of plant cover (SCS, "Soil Survey for Contra Costa County" 1977). The closest major earthquake fault, the Marsh Creek (Mount Diablo) Fault, is located approximately 2 miles southwest of Round Valley (CDMG, "State of California Special Studies Zones, Tassajara, Official Map" 1982). Small earthquakes occur along this fault, in addition to two recent significant earthquakes (magnitude 5.5 and 5.6) that occurred in 1980. The potential for earthquakes in this area is not significantly different from other parts of the Bay Area.

B. CULTURAL RESOURCES

A literature review and Phase I (walk-through) survey were conducted to identify historic and prehistoric resource sites in the park and recommend appropriate management (Holman and Associates, June 1996). Five known historic and prehistoric sites were identified within the park. These include two sites of prehistoric stone grinding mortars (sites CA-CCo-540 and CA-CCo-320), one site of which (CA-CCo-320) also contains "midden" soils, (soils which may indicate prehistoric habitation) and prehistoric artifacts. The Phase I survey identified site CA-CCo-320 as an important archaeological resource under the definition in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), due to its probable age (likely over 100 years) and scientific significance. Site CA-CCo-540 also would be considered an important archaeological resource due to its probable age and stratigraphic integrity. Three historic sites with farming buildings and equipment are also present in the park. One site is estimated to date back to the 1920's - 1930's (CA-CCo-677H). Site CA-CCo-543H and site CA-CCo-541H both may date back to the 1890's, and may therefore be considered important archaeological resources under CEQA. Site CA-CCo-543H also contains midden soils, which may be considered an important archaeological resource under CEQA.

C. EXISTING ACCESS AND CIRCULATION

Emergency Vehicle and Maintenance Access

The primary access to the park is via Marsh Creek Road (see Figure 2), a main east-west connector road for eastern Contra Costa County. Emergency vehicle and maintenance access (EVMA) roads available for EBRPD use currently enter the park at three locations. An EVMA road along the south park boundary is secured by an easement with Contra Costa Water District. An EVMA entrance on the north side of the park is secured by an easement with a private landowner. Emergency and maintenance vehicles will also be able to enter the park via the proposed staging area. Existing unimproved roads are located in the park. At several locations these roads have culverted creek crossings. Many of the existing crossings are periodically washed out by winter and spring creek flows, making the roads impassable. During the wet months of the year, some sections of the roads are prone to rutting from cattle hooves. Other sections of the roads are subject to erosion due to poor road drainage design.

Parking

No public parking is currently available at the park. During site visits, Park District vehicles can currently park adjacent to Marsh Creek Road at the parcel leased from the Cowell Foundation. The Cowell property is a fairly flat, level, creekside site that provides an opportunity for future parking, equestrian staging and picnic sites.

Trails

The parkland is crisscrossed by cattle trails and unimproved ranch roads that extend along several large drainages. Trail use in the past has been limited to private use. The unimproved ranch roads provide an opportunity for a looped multi-purpose trail system on the west side of the park, with minimal need for trail development. Existing unimproved roads that are not part of the proposed trail system (proposed trails shown in Figure 2) would be signed as closed to the public and shown as off-limits on EBRPD brochures. On the east side of the park, trail development could provide increased accessibility to these high ridges for scenic views. Existing footpaths and cattle trails which are located along the intermittent drainage could be developed into a hiking-only trail. The existing cattle trails would need to be extended and linked to one another to provide connections to the Miwok Trail. Due to the steep slopes and unstable soils in this area of the park, only a hiking footpath could be accommodated. Trail design should use switchbacks and consider carefully the slope stability and erosion on these steep slopes.

III. PROPOSALS FOR INTERIM USE

The initial plan for opening Round Valley Regional Park provides new trail use and picnicking opportunities in eastern Contra Costa County. The Interim Use Plan has been specifically designed to provide basic access, safety needs, and resource protection, with minimal environmental impact. Hikers, equestrians, and bicyclists would all be served by new recreational and picnicking opportunities. This document essentially provides for recreation at the staging area, on the perimeter of the park, with the remainder of the parkland managed for natural resources. The Resource Management actions below are actions that are needed to establish interim use of the park. Operational support will be needed to prepare the park for initial access and to maintain it after opening. Previously the parkland has been maintained in land bank status and staffed by personnel from Morgan Territory Regional Preserve. The need for additional staff will be evaluated prior to opening this additional 2,024-acre park. Basic operational and maintenance needs include: fencing, signing, trail work, fire clearance, litter pickup and patrolling, including helicopter surveillance. Opening and closing of the staging area will be handled by an electronic, timed gate that will operate automatically.

A. PUBLIC ACCESS AND SAFETY PROJECTS

- **A 40-car graveled parking lot and an equestrian staging area for 10 horse trailers will be provided at the staging area on Marsh Creek Road. The staging area will also include a picnic area, drinking water and temporary restrooms. Non-flush restrooms will also be provided in Round Valley proper.**
- **Access into Round Valley proper will be via the multi-purpose (hiking, equestrian and biking) Miwok Trail. The distance along the Miwok Trail from the staging area to the southern park boundary is approximately 3 miles. The Murphy Meadow Trail is located on the opposite (west) side of the main valley from the Miwok Trail, providing a return loop for trail users. The Fox Tail Trail is an offshoot of the Murphy Meadow Trail that provides access to the northwest corner of the park. All of these trails are on existing (dirt) ranch road alignments. Trail improvements will include blading, minor realignments, and associated earthwork. The distance from the staging area to Round Valley proper makes it likely that a full round-trip (about 6 miles) to and from the valley may be more popular with equestrians and bicyclists than day hikers.**
- **An additional trail, the High Creek Trail will be a hiking-only footpath that connects to the Miwok Trail and provides access to the eastern portion of the park. The High Creek Trail will travel up an unnamed drainage on the east side of the park, skirting the high ridges in this area before dropping back down near the main valley to join the Miwok Trail again. This footpath will be**

designed with switchbacks and consideration for slope stability and erosion, due to the steep slopes along the alignment.

- A trail bridge capable of carrying maximum vehicle loads (e.g., fire fighting equipment) will be provided to cross Marsh Creek at the south end of the staging area.
- Creek crossing improvements will also be required along the Miwok Trail to create all-weather access to Round Valley proper. Improved crossings may include culverts, low-flow fords, or bridges, and will be designed to minimize impact on wildlife and habitat in Round Valley Creek.
- Hazardous debris and attractive nuisances will be removed for public safety, with consideration given to significant cultural resources, as described above under the "Cultural Resources" section.
- Gates, fencing and signage (regulations, directional and interpretive signs) will be installed, consistent with EBRPD standards, at the staging area, along trails, boundaries, and as otherwise needed throughout the park, for visitor orientation and safety, and for resource interpretation and protection.
- A security residence will be located at or adjacent to the staging area.

B. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

The following recommended resource management actions were based on needs that were identified from the information in Section II.

Range Management

Round Valley Regional Park was created from a combination of several private land purchases. This land has been used collectively for grazing for over a century. Round Valley proper was settled historically and extensively farmed. Some surrounding hills may have been cultivated for dry farming of grain crops. A seasonal livestock grazing operation has been allowed to continue as a park vegetation management practice. The season of use extends from October/November through April/May, depending upon rainfall and weather conditions in any given year. District wildland management policies guide the administration of the grazing program in the park.

- Grazing will continue to be used in the park as a fire prevention and resource management tool.
- Encourage valley oak regeneration by protecting seedlings from browsing by wildlife and cattle (e.g., using wire cages) and/or planting along the intermittent drainages in Round Valley.

- **Develop grazing strategies to minimize the impact of livestock on red-legged frog habitat and to enhance habitat for the San Joaquin kit fox.**
- **Determine property boundaries and repair or replace all boundary fencing.**
- **Remove existing barbed wire fence along northern boundary of Round Valley proper in Section 8 to enhance the open space character of the landscape.**

Wildlife and RTE Plant Management

- **Eliminate the use of rodenticides at the park that have any potential for secondary or non-target species poisoning. Due to the presence of San Joaquin kit fox in the park, conform with vertebrate pest control activities that are restricted by the federal endangered species act and state regulation (Cal-EPA and California Department of Pesticide Regulation).**
- **Develop creek crossings for vehicular access which eliminate the need for annual maintenance, thereby reducing the potential to impact water quality or the resident population of California red-legged frogs.**
- **Place barn owl nest boxes in close proximity to the wooden barn if it is to be removed, to encourage relocation of resident barn owls.**
- **Implement a feral species control program for wild pigs in the park.**
- **Continue to support research and perform annual surveys for listed species in the park.**

Water Resource Management

- **Water sources for public use will be limited to a drinking fountain at the staging area. Park visitors should be notified at the staging area to bring their own water supply into the park.**
- **After initial improvements are made, consider developing public water supplies in Round Valley, from the springs located around the valley.**

Geology/Soil Management

- The trail improvements made on slopes in the eastern portion of the park will be designed to account for soil and geology constraints. The majority of trail work and the staging area are on fairly level ground and should not affect unstable soils or geology.
- The potential for erosion on the steep slopes in the park will be considered in determining grazing levels.

Cultural Resource Management

- All identified cultural resource sites will be recorded and photographed, to establish baseline conditions for later monitoring.
- Farming remnants, particularly the barns and farming machinery will be evaluated for whether they are public safety hazards. Public safety hazards will be removed.
- Interpretive signage about cultural resources in the park, especially those that will be removed for public safety, will be developed at the staging area. The remainder of the cultural resources (those underground or not hazards) will remain in situ, consistent with established Park District policy.
- During grading of the staging area and removal of public safety hazards at the staging area and historic sites, an archaeological monitor should be present. The monitor would identify and collect smaller artifacts on the ground surface for recording by the Park District. In addition, pursuant to Park District policy, if unanticipated cultural resources are unearthed or observed during construction at previously unrecorded sites, all earth-disturbing activities within 100 feet of the resources will be halted until the site is evaluated by a qualified archaeologist or architectural historian. This procedure will be incorporated into Park District construction contracts, and will be reiterated in training provided to staff.
- Due to the remoteness of most of the cultural sites from public roads, it is unlikely that public access to the parkland will result in impacts to these sites. Periodic monitoring of the five sites will be conducted by park staff and protective measures undertaken as needed, which may include fencing, signage, covering of sites with fill, or trail re-routing.

IV. COST ESTIMATES

Two cost estimates are provided for proposed projects in the park. The first is for those initial improvements that are essential prior to park opening. The second is for future operations and land management projects.

COST ESTIMATE, INITIAL IMPROVEMENTS

Staging Area

Aggregate base paving	(1500 tons)	\$30,000.00	
Two rail wood fencing	(100 LF)	2,500.00	
Toilets	(2)	5,000.00	
Picnic tables	(4)	2,000.00	
Electronic gate*	(1)	25,000.00	
Barbed wire fencing	(1000 LF)	3,000.00	
Miscellaneous signs		1,000.00	
Road turn-out (Marsh Creek Road)		15,000.00	
			\$83,500.00

Railroad flatcar bridge (linking Staging Area and park)	40,000.00	40,000.00
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<u>Grading of Trails</u>	20,000.00	20,000.00
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Creek Crossing Improvements

Low flow pre-cast creek fords	(3)	36,000.00	
Pre-cast concrete bridge	(1)	25,000.00	
Miscellaneous culverts		10,000.00	
			71,000.00

<u>Debris Clean-Up</u>	10,000.00	10,000.00
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<u>Archaeological Monitoring</u>	2,000.00	<u>2,000.00</u>
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TOTAL		\$226,500.00
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*Cost estimate includes gate and electrical hook-up.

COST ESTIMATE, FUTURE OPERATIONS AND LAND MANAGEMENT PROJECTS

Toilets in Round Valley	(2)	5,000.00
Well at staging area		10,000.00
Chlorination facility		10,000.00
Drinking fountain		1,000.00
Horse trough		1,000.00
Security residence*		100,000.00
Barbed wire fencing for cattle Fencing near staging area	(2,500 LF)	6,250.00
Powder River Gates	(3)	1,800.00
Repair/replace boundary fencing		75,000.00
Oak regeneration (planting, seedling protection, monitoring)		5,000.00
Cultural resource recording and photo documentation		<u>2,500.00</u>
TOTAL		\$217,550.00

*Cost estimate assumes mobile trailer home and utility hook-ups.

APPENDIX A FIELD SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Vegetation Surveying

Round Valley proper which includes the S. 1/3, N.W. 1/4 and S. 1/2, Section 8, and the N. 1/2, Section 17, T. 1 S., R. 2 E. has been visited regularly since its acquisition by the EBRPD in 1988. Field surveys of the recently acquired former Purviance property were conducted throughout the 1996 flowering season on 3/26, 4/4, 4/29, 5/21, 5/22, and 6/4/96. Site visits to the former Aswad property in the N.E. 1/4, N.E. 1/4, Section 18 were conducted on 3/27 and 4/22/96.

Natural landscape features such as plant communities and wetlands were mapped and identified. Other structures associated with long-term land uses in the area, such as fences, corrals, gates, developed springs, and ponds were located on maps.

Vegetation maps were compiled from available aerial photographs and USGS topographic maps, and were verified through site visits in the field. An ongoing plant inventory was maintained during the course of the field work to identify plant species occurring in the various areas. The inventory is by no means exhaustive, and provides an ongoing list to which additional species can be added over time (see Appendix B).

Natural plant communities were named according to Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf's A Manual of California Vegetation (1995), where applicable. This reference classifies vegetation into "series," which constitute subsets of tree, shrub, or herbaceous plant communities. Thus, a tree community might include a blue oak or coast live oak series, a shrub community a chamise or coyote brush series, and so on.

The plant communities identified can be cross-referenced to vegetation types established for the California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (WHR) database of the California Department of Fish and Game (Airolo 1988, Mayer and Laudenslayer 1988, Timosi et al. 1989, Zeiner et al. 1988a, 1988b, 1990). The WHR is used, among other things, to predict wildlife species associated with various plant communities.

The California Native Plant Society (CNPS) "Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California," 5th edition (Skinner and Pavlik 1994), and the CNPS Electronic Inventory were reviewed to determine which plants have the potential to occur on the site. A summary of these species is included in Appendix C. A search was completed of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) to determine if any special status plants or natural communities had been reported in the area. The results indicated that no known rare, threatened, or endangered plants occurred in the park. However, one population of Diablo Helianthella, *Helianthella castanea*, was located in the southwest corner of the park during field inspections.

A range analysis was prepared to identify areas suitable for grazing within the unit and to provide an estimate of the forage production and carrying capacity of these areas consistent with resource conservation objectives. The amount of land considered suitable for grazing was contingent upon accessibility, terrain, vegetation density, availability of and distance to water, resource sensitivity, and land management concerns. Plant communities producing little or no forage, such as dense woodlands

and shrublands, were subtracted from the total acreage of the unit. Wetland areas were identified that should receive protection from continuous livestock grazing. The availability of water and the travel conditions to and from water to surrounding forage areas influences the extent to which livestock utilize the land, and some adjustment in stocking levels was necessary to compensate for the lack of available drinking water. The land identified as suitable for grazing, therefore, amounted to less than the total acreage, and the livestock carrying capacity of the area was adjusted to reflect existing conditions.

Wildlife Surveying

Field surveys were conducted in Round Valley Regional Park on 10/18/95; 1/8/96, 3/14/96, 3/26/96, 5/7/96, 5/9/96, 6/4/96, 6/14/96, 6/18/96 and 7/18/96. Natural landscape features such as plant communities, wetlands and springs were mapped and identified. Geographic Information System (GIS) base maps were compiled from aerial photographs, and USGS topographic maps, and were verified through site visits in the field. These maps were used to plot the location of wildlife resources found during surveys. Additionally, a hand held Trimble GPS unit was used to digitally map the location of some of these resources. An ongoing wildlife inventory was maintained during the course of the field work to identify observed and expected species utilizing the area, and to update the overall wildlife database for the park. The inventory is by no means exhaustive, and provides an ongoing list to which additional species can be added over time (see Appendix D).

The California Natural Diversity Database was searched to derive a list of all special status wildlife species which have been recorded in the area of Round Valley. The results indicate that there are several known occurrences of rare, threatened, or endangered animals in Round Valley and the nearby vicinities. Field surveys were implemented to verify the existence and locations of these species.

Field surveys included direct observation, pond and creek sampling using a hand-held dip net, a 15' seine (1/4" mesh), and a backpack electroshocker, den searches, and remote camera stations. Personnel that conducted the surveys are trained and experienced in the survey methods and identification of all potentially occurring species and were specifically focused on the potential for listed species occurrence.

Plant List - Round Valley - as of 6/10/96

C Genus	Species	Variety/Subspecies	Common Name
X Achillea	millefolium		YARROW
X Achyrachaena	mollis		BLOW-WIVES
X Adenostoma	fasciculatum		CHAMISE
X Adiantum	jordanii		FERN, CALIF. MAIDENHAIR
X Aesculus	californica		BUCKEYE, CALIFORNIA
X Allium	serra		ONION, SERRATED
X Amsinckia	menziesii	intermedia	FIDDLENECK, COMMON
X Amsinckia	menziesii	menziesii	FIREWEED, RANCHER'S
X Anagallis	arvensis		PIMPERNEL, SCARLET
X Anthemis	cotula		MAYWEED
X Anthriscus	caucalis		BUR-CHERVIL
X Arctostaphylos	glauca		MANZANITA, GREATBERRY
X Artemisia	californica		SAGEBRUSH, CALIFORNIA
X Artemisia	douglasiana		MUGWORT, CALIFORNIA
X Asclepias	fascicularis		MILKWEED, NARROW-LEAF
X Athysanus	pusillus		SANDWEED, DWARF
X Avena	barbata		OAT, SLENDER WILD
X Avena	fatua		OAT, WILD
X Baccharis	salicifolia		WATER WALLY
X Bellardia	trixago		BELLARDIA
X Blennosperma	nanum	nanum	BLENNOSPERMA, COMMON
X Brassica	nigra		MUSTARD, BLACK
X Bromus	diandrus		BROME, RIPGUT
X Bromus	hordeaceus		BROME, SOFT
X Bromus	madritensis	madritensis	BROME, SPANISH
? Calandrinia	ciliata		RED MAIDS, MAGENTA
X Calochortus	pulchellus		FAIRY LANTERN, MT. DIABLO
X Calochortus	venustus		MARIPOSA LILY, BUTTERFLY
X Capsella	bursa-pastoris		SHEPHERD'S PURSE
X Carex	sp.		SEDGE
X Castilleja	densiflora	densiflora	OWL'S CLOVER, COMMON
X Castilleja	exserta	exserta	OWL'S CLOVER, PURPLE
X Centaurea	calcitrapa		THISTLE, PURPLE STAR
X Centaurea	solstitialis		THISTLE, YELLOW STAR
X Cerastium	glomeratum		CHICKWEED, MOUSE-EAR
X Chamomilla	suaveolens		PINEAPPLE WEED
X Chrysothamnus	nauseosus	mohavensis	RABBITBRUSH, RUBBER
X Cirsium	vulgare		THISTLE, BULL
X Clarkia	purpurea	quadrivulnera	CLARKIA, FOURSPOT WINECUP
X Clarkia	sp.		CLARKIA
X Clarkia	unguiculata		CLARKIA, ELEGANT

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C Genus	Species	Variety/Subspecies	Common Name
X Claytonia	perfoliata	mexicana	MINER'S LETTUCE, ANGLE-LEAF
X Collinsia	heterophylla		CHINESE HOUSES
? Convolvulus	arvensis		BINDWEED, FIELD
X Crassula	connata		PYGMY WEED, SAND
X Cynodon	dactylon		BERMUDA GRASS
X Cynosurus	echinatus		DOGTAIL GRASS, HEDGEHOG
X Cyperus	eragrostis		NUTSEDGE, TALL
X Delphinium	parryi	parryi	LARKSPUR, PARRY
X Delphinium	patens	patens	LARKSPUR, SPREADING
X Dichelostemma	capitatum	capitatum	BLUE DICKS
X Eleocharis	sp.		SPIKERUSH
X Elymus	glaucus	glaucus	WILD RYE, BLUE
X Epilobium	ciliatum	ciliatum	WILLOWHERB, COMMON
X Eremocarpus	setigerus		TURKEY MULLEIN
X Ericameria	linearifolia		GOLDEN BUSH, INTERIOR
X Erodium	botrys		FILAREE, LONG-BEAKED
X Erodium	cicutarium		FILAREE, RED-STEM
X Eschscholzia	californica		POPPY, CALIFORNIA
? Euphorbia	peplus		SPURGE, PETTY
X Galium	aparine		BEDSTRAW, GOOSEGRASS
X Galium	californicum	californicum	BEDSTRAW, CALIFORNIA
X Gastridium	ventricosum		NIT GRASS
X Geranium	molle		GERANIUM, HAIRY DOVE'S FOOT
? Gilia	achilleifolia	achilleifolia	GILIA, CALIFORNIA BLUE
X Gilia	tricolor	tricolor	GILIA, BIRD'S-EYE
? Grindelia	camporum	camporum	GUMPLANT, GREAT VALLEY
X Gutierrezia	californica		MATCHWEED, CALIFORNIA
X Helianthella	castanea		HELIANTHELLA, DIABLO
X Heliotropium	curassavicum		HELIOTROPE, SEASIDE
X Hesperolinon	breweri		FLAX, BREWER WESTERN
X Heteromeles	arbutifolia		TOYON
X Hordeum	marinum	gussoneanum	BARLEY, MEDITERRANEAN
X Hordeum	murinum	leporinum	BARLEY, HARE
X Hypochaeris	glabra		CAT'S-EAR, SMOOTH
? Juglans	californica	hindsii	WALNUT, N. CALIFORNIA BLACK
X Juncus	bufonius	?	RUSH, TOAD
X Juncus	sp.		RUSH
X Juncus	xiphioides		RUSH, IRISLEAF
X Lactuca	serriola		LETTUCE, PRICKLY
X Lathyrus	vestitus	vestitus	PEA, PALE PURPLE PACIFIC
X Lepidium	latifolium		PEPPERGRASS, SLENDER PEREN.

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C	Genus	Species	Variety/Subspecies	Common Name
X	Lepidium	nitidum	nitidum	PEPPERGRASS, THREADLEAF
X	Linanthus	bicolor		LINANTHUS, BICOLOR
X	Lithophragma	affine		WOODLAND STAR
X	Lolium	multiflorum		RYE GRASS, AWNED ITALIAN
X	Lonicera	subspicata	denudata	HONEYSUCKLE, SOUTHERN
X	Lotus	corniculatus		DEERWEED, BIRD'S-FOOT
X	Lotus	sp.		LOTUS
X	Lupinus	bicolor		LUPINE, MINIATURE DOVE
X	Lupinus	microcarpus	microcarpus	LUPINE, CHICK
X	Lupinus	sp.		LUPINE
?	Lythrum	californicum		LOOSESTRIFE, CALIFORNIA
X	Malacothamnus	fremontii		MALLOW, FREMONT BUSH
X	Marah	fabaceus		MANROOT, CALIFORNIA
X	Marrubium	vulgare		HOREHOUND, COMMON
X	Medicago	polymorpha		BUR CLOVER, CALIFORNIA
X	Melica	californica		MELIC GRASS, CALIFORNIA
X	Melica	torreyana		MELIC GRASS, TORREY
X	Melilotus	indica		CLOVER, SOUR
X	Micropus	californicus	californicus	COTTONWEED, SLENDER
X	Mimulus	aurantiacus		MONKEY FLOWER, BUSH
X	Mimulus	guttatus		MONKEY FLOWER, COMMON
X	Nassella	pulchra		NEEDLE GRASS, PURPLE
X	Nicotiana	glauca		TOBACCO, TREE
X	Osmorhiza	chilensis		SWEET CICELY, MOUNTAIN
X	Oxalis	pes-caprae		BUTTERCUP, BERMUDA
X	Pellaea	andromedifolia		FERN, COFFEE
?	Penstemon	heterophyllus	heterophyllus	PENSTEMON, FOOTHILL
X	Pentagramma	triangularis	triangularis	FERN, GOLDENBACK
X	Phlox	gracilis		PHLOX, SLENDER ANNUAL
?	Plagiobothrys	nothofulvus		POPCORN FLOWER, COMMON
X	Plagiobothrys	sp.		POPCORN FLOWER
X	Plantago	erecta		PLANTAIN, CALIFORNIA DWARF
X	Plantago	lanceolata		PLANTAIN, ENGLISH
X	Platanus	racemosa		SYCAMORE, WESTERN
X	Poa	annua		BLUE GRASS, ANNUAL
X	Poa	secunda	secunda	BLUE GRASS, ONE-SIDE
X	Polypogon	monspeliensis		RABBITFOOT GRASS, ANNUAL
X	Populus	fremontii	fremontii	COTTONWOOD, FREMONT
?	Potamogeton	pectinatus		PONDWEED, FENNEL-LEAF
?	Psilocarphus	tenellus	tenellus	WOOLLY HEADS, SLENDER
X	Ptelea	crenulata		HOPTREE, WESTERN

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C Genus	Species	Variety/Subspecies	Common Name
X Quercus	agrifolia	agrifolia	OAK, COAST LIVE
X Quercus	berberidifolia		OAK, SCRUB
X Quercus	douglasii		OAK, BLUE
X Quercus	kelloggii		OAK, CALIFORNIA BLACK
X Quercus	lobata		OAK, VALLEY
X Quercus	wislizenii	wislizenii	OAK, INTERIOR LIVE
X Ranunculus	californicus		BUTTERCUP, CALIFORNIA
X Ranunculus	muricatus		BUTTERCUP, PRICKLESEED
X Rhamnus	ilicifolia		REDBERRY, HOLLYLEAF
X Ribes	divaricatum	pubiflorum	GOOSEBERRY, STRAGGLY
X Rorippa	nasturtium-aquaticum		WATER CRESS, WHITE
X Rosa	californica		ROSE, CALIFORNIA
X Rubus	ursinus		BLACKBERRY, CALIFORNIA
X Rumex	acetosella		SHEEP SORREL
X Rumex	conglomeratus		DOCK, GREEN
X Rumex	crispus		DOCK, CURLY
X Salix	sp.		WILLOW
? Salsola	tragus		THISTLE, RUSSIAN
X Sambucus	mexicana		ELDERBERRY, BLUE
X Sanicula	bipinnata		SANICLE, POISON
X Sanicula	bipinnatifida		SANICLE, PURPLE
X Sanicula	crassicaulis		SNAKEROOT, PACIFIC
X Scrophularia	californica	californica	FIGWORT, CALIFORNIA
X Scutellaria	tuberosa		SKULLCAP, BLUE
X Senecio	vulgaris		GROUNDSEL, COMMON
X Sherardia	arvensis		MADDER, BLUE FIELD
X Silybum	marianum		THISTLE, MILK
X Sisyrinchium	bellum		BLUE-EYED GRASS
X Solanum	umbelliferum		NIGHTSHADE, BLUE WITCH
X Sonchus	asper	asper	SOW THISTLE, PRICKLY
X Stachys	ajugoides	rigida	HEDGENETTLE, RIGID
X Stellaria	media		CHICKWEED, COMMON
X Symphoricarpos	albus	laevigatus	SNOWBERRY, COMMON
X Thysanocarpus	radians		FRINGEPOD, RIBBED
X Torilis	nodosa		HEDGE-PARSLEY, 1/2-BRISTLES
X Toxicodendron	diversiloba		POISON OAK, WESTERN
X Trifolium	willdenovii		CLOVER, TOMCAT
X Tritelia	laxa		ITHURIEL'S SPEAR
X Typha	angustifolia		CATTAIL, NARROW-LEAF
? Typha	latifolia		CATTAIL, BROADLEAF
X Umbellularia	californica		BAY LAUREL, CALIFORNIA

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C Genus	Species	Variety/Subspecies	Common Name
X Urtica	dioica	holosericea	NETTLE, CREEK STINGING
X Urtica	urens		NETTLE, DWARF STINGING
X Verbena	laslostachys	scabrida	VERBENA, ROBUST
X Vicia	sativa	sativa	VETCH, SPRING
? Vulpia	bromoides		FESCUE, SIX-WEEKS
X Vulpia	sp.		FESCUE, ANNUAL
X Xanthium	strumarium		COCKLEBUR
X Zigadenus	fremontii		LILY, COMMON STAR

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AMSINCKIA GRANDIFLORA

"large-flowered fiddleneck"

Family: Boraginaceae**Life Form:** Annual herb**Blooms:** April-May**CNPS List:** [1B] R/T/E in Cal. and elsewhere**R-E-D:** 3-3-3**State:** [CE] State listed, endangered**Status Report:** 1985**Federal:** [FE] Federally listed, endangered**Counties:** Alameda, Contra Costa, San Joaquin**Quads:** Tracy (444B), Lone Tree Creek (444C), Midway (445A), Antioch South (464A), Tassajara (464D)**Habitat:** Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland**Notes:** Known from only three natural occurrences. Reduced by agriculture, development, and grazing; currently threatened by non-native plants and possibly by altered fire frequency. Recent reintroductions have occurred (444C, 464A, 464D) as part of State and Federal recovery work, but most declining as of 1994. See Botany of California 1:525 (1876) for original description, and Conservation Biology 7(3):510-526 (1993) for population biology.**ARCTOSTAPHYLOS AURICULATA**

"Mt. Diablo manzanita"

Family: Ericaceae**Life Form:** Shrub (evergreen)**Blooms:** January-March**CNPS List:** [1B] R/T/E in Cal. and elsewhere**R-E-D:** 3-1-3**State:** None**Status Report:** 1977**Federal:** [C3c] Too widespread and/or not threatened**Counties:** Contra Costa**Quads:** Antioch South (464A), Clayton (464B), Diablo (464C), Tassajara (464D)**Habitat:** Chaparral (sandstone)**Notes:** Known from fewer than twenty occurrences. See Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club 32:202 (1905) for original description, and American Midland Naturalist 23:622 (1940) for taxonomic treatment.**ASTRAGALUS TENER VAR. TENER**

"alkali milk-vetch"

Family: Fabaceae**Life Form:** Annual herb**Blooms:** March-June**CNPS List:** [1B] R/T/E in Cal. and elsewhere**R-E-D:** 3-2-3**State:** None**Federal:** None**Counties:** Alameda [extirpated], Contra Costa [extirpated], Merced, Monterey [extirpated], Napa, San Benito [extirpated], Santa Clara [extirpated], San Francisco [extirpated], San Joaquin [extirpated], Solano, Sonoma [extirpated], Stanislaus [extirpated], Yolo**Quads:** Salinas (365B) [extirpated], San Felipe (385B) [extirpated], Hollister (385C) [extirpated], San Luis Ranch (403A), Hatch (423B) [extirpated], Gustine (423C), Stevinson (423D), Crows Landing (424A) [extirpated], Milpitas (427B) [extirpated], Mountain View (428A) [extirpated], Altamont (445B) [extirpated], Hayward (447A) [extirpated], San Leandro (447B) [extirpated], Newark (447D) [extirpated], Stockton West (462A) [extirpated], Byron Hot Springs (463C) [extirpated], Walnut Creek (465A) [extirpated], Oakland East (465C) [extirpated], Richmond (466A) [extirpated], San Francisco North (466C) [extirpated], Oakland West (466D) [extirpated], Denverton (481B), Antioch North (481D), Fairfield South (482A), Cuttings Wharf (483A), Petaluma (484B) [extirpated], Saxon (497B), Dixon (498A) [extirpated], Elmira (498C), Dozier (498D), Fairfield North

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ASTRAGALUS TENER VAR. *TENER* (cont.)

(499D) [extirpated], Napa (500D) [extirpated], Grays Bend (513B), Davis (513C), Woodland (514A) [extirpated], Merritt (514D) [extirpated]

Habitat: Playas, Valley and foothill grassland (adobe clay), Vernal pools (alkaline)

Notes: Last Bay Area collection in 1959. Threatened by habitat destruction, especially agricultural conversion, and protected only at Jepson Prairie Preserve (TNC), SOL Co. See Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences 6:206 (1864) for original description, and Systematic Botany 17(3):367-379 (1992) for distributional information.

ATRIPLEX CORDULATA

"heartscale"

Family: Chenopodiaceae

Life Form: Annual herb

Blooms: April-October

CNPS List: [1B] R/T/E in Cal. and elsewhere

R-E-D: 2-2-3

State: None

Federal: [C2] Data insufficient to support federal listing

Counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, Butte, Fresno, Glenn, King, Kern, Madera, Merced, San Joaquin [extirpated], Solano, Stanislaus [extirpated], Tulare, Yolo [extirpated]

Quads: Millux (215B), Mouth Of Kern (216A), Maricopa (216C), Wasco NW (264B), Sausalito School (287B), Delano East (287C), Pixley (288A), Alpaugh (288B), Allensworth (288C), Delano West (288D), Goshen (334C), Kerman (359A) [extirpated], Jamesan (359B), Tranquillity (360A), Gravelly Ford (380C), Firebaugh NE (381A) [extirpated], Poso Farm (381B), Mendota Dam (381D), El Nido (401B) [extirpated], Chowchilla (401D) [extirpated], San Luis Ranch (403A), Ingomar (403B) [extirpated], Volta (403C) [extirpated], Los Banos (403D), Arena (422C), Stevinson (423D), Crows Landing (424A) [extirpated], Altamont (445B), Byron Hot Springs (463C), Clifton Court Forebay (463D), Antioch South (464A), Birds Landing (481A), Honker Bay (481C), Antioch North (481D), Dozier (498D), Davis (513C) [extirpated], Pennington (561D), Logandale (562B)

Habitat: Chenopod scrub, Meadows, Valley and foothill grassland (sandy) / saline or alkaline

Notes: Need quads for KNG and SJQ counties. Similar to *A. coronata* var. *coronata*.

ATRIPLEX DEPRESSA

"brittlescale"

Family: Chenopodiaceae

Life Form: Annual herb

Blooms: May-October

CNPS List: [1B] R/T/E in Cal. and elsewhere

R-E-D: 2-2-3

State: None

Federal: None

Counties: Alameda, Butte, Contra Costa, Colusa, Fresno, Glenn, Kern, Madera, Merced, Solano, Stanislaus [extirpated], Tulare, Yolo

Quads: Lost Hills NE (265A), Allensworth (288C), Traver (334B) [extirpated], Laton (335B) [extirpated], Raisin (358C) [extirpated], Kerman (359A), Jamesan (359B), Helm (359D) [extirpated], Tranquillity (360A), Firebaugh NE (381A) [extirpated], El Nido (401B) [extirpated], Chowchilla (401D) [extirpated], Sandy Mush (402A), Hatch (423B) [extirpated], Stevinson (423D), Crows Landing (424A) [extirpated], Ripon (443B) [extirpated], Altamont (445B), Byron Hot Springs (463C), Clifton Court Forebay (463D), Denverton (481B), Antioch North (481D), Dozier (498D), Grays Bend (513B), Woodland (514A) [extirpated], Colusa (546A), Arbuckle (546D), Manor Slough (547A), Pennington (561D), Logandale (562B), Moulton Weir (562D), Willows (578C) [extirpated]

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ATRIPLEX DEPRESSA (cont.)

Habitat: Chenopod scrub, Playas, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools / alkaline, clay

Notes: Threatened by development, grazing, and trampling. Closely related to *A. minuscula* and *A. parishii*; a synonym of the latter in *A California Flora* (1959) by P. Munz. See *Pittonia* 2:304 (1892) for original description.

ATRIPLEX JOAQUINIANA

"San Joaquin spearscale"

Family: Chenopodiaceae

Life Form: Annual herb

Blooms: April-September

CNPS List: [1B] R/T/E in Cal. and elsewhere

R-E-D: 2-2-3

State: None

Federal: [C2] Data insufficient to support federal listing

Counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, Colusa, Glenn, Merced, Napa, Sacramento, San Benito, Santa Clara [extirpated], San Joaquin [extirpated], Solano, Tulare [extirpated], Yolo

Quads: Hepsedam Peak (340D), San Felipe (385B) [extirpated], Hollister (385C), San Luis Ranch (403A), Ingomar (403B), Gilroy (406D) [extirpated], Gustine (423C), Milpitas (427B) [extirpated], Altamont (445B), Livermore (446A), Stockton West (462A) [extirpated], Woodward Island (463A), Brentwood (463B), Byron Hot Springs (463C), Clifton Court Forebay (463D), Antioch South (464A), Clayton (464B) [extirpated], Diablo (464C) [extirpated], Las Trampas Ridge (465D) [extirpated], Rio Vista (480B) [extirpated], Jersey Island (480C) [extirpated], Denverton (481B), Antioch North (481D), Cuttings Wharf (483A), Elmira (498C) [extirpated], Dozier (498D), Fairfield North (499D) [extirpated], Napa (500D), Clarksville (511A), Grays Bend (513B), Davis (513C), Dunnigan (530B) [extirpated], Manor Slough (547A), Wilbur Springs (547C), Logandale (562B), Stonyford (564A), Willows (578C) [extirpated]

Habitat: Chenopod scrub, Meadows, Valley and foothill grassland / alkaline

Notes: Need historical quads for TUL Co. Threatened by grazing, agriculture, and development.

BLEPHARIZONIA PLUMOSA SSP. *PLUMOSA*

"big tarplant"

Family: Asteraceae

Life Form: Annual herb

Blooms: July-October

CNPS List: [1B] R/T/E in Cal. and elsewhere

R-E-D: 3-3-3

State: None

Federal: None

Counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, San Joaquin [extirpated], Stanislaus [extirpated], Solano [extirpated]

Quads: Westley (443C) [extirpated], Tracy (444B) [extirpated], Altamont (445B), Livermore (446A), Union Island (462C) [extirpated], Brentwood (463B), Byron Hot Springs (463C), Walnut Creek (465A) [possibly extirpated], Honker Bay (481C) [possibly extirpated], Antioch North (481D) [possibly extirpated]

Habitat: Valley and foothill grassland

Notes: Need historical quads for SOL Co. Historical occurrences probably extirpated by agriculture and non-native plants; also threatened by residential development. See *Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences* I 5:49 (1873) for original description.

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CALOCHORTUS PULCHELLUS

"Mt. Diablo fairy-lantern"

Family: Liliaceae

Life Form: Perennial herb (bulbiferous)
CNPS List: [1B] R/T/E in Cal. and elsewhere
State: None
Federal: None
Counties: Contra Costa, Solano [?]
Quads: Antioch South (464A), Clayton (464B), Diablo (464C), Tassajara (464D), Walnut Creek (465A), Briones Valley (465B), Las Trampas Ridge (465D), Benicia (482C), Mt. Vaca (499A) [?]
Habitat: Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland
Notes: Does plant occur in SOL Co.? Threatened by grazing, urbanization, horticultural collection, and feral pigs. See Journal of Ecology 75:977-995 (1987) for population biology.

DELPHINIUM RECURVATUM

"recurved larkspur"

Family: Ranunculaceae

Life Form: Perennial herb
CNPS List: [1B] R/T/E in Cal. and elsewhere
State: None
Federal: [C2] Data insufficient to support federal listing
Counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, Colusa, Fresno, King, Kern, Merced, San Luis Obispo, Solano, Tulare
Quads: Panorama Hills (217B), Wells Ranch (217C), Painted Rock (218A), Chimineas Ranch (218B), Caliente Mtn. (218D), Stevens (240C), Gosford (240D), East Elk Hills (241C), Tupman (241D), West Elk Hills (242D), Simmler (243C), McKittrick Summit (243D), Pond (264A), Wasco (264D), Lost Hills NE (265A), Lost Hills NW (265B), Semitropic (265D), Sawtooth Ridge (267A), Sausalito School (287B), Pixley (288A), Delano West (288D), Avenal Gap (290C), Garza Peak (291B), Pyramid Hills (291D), Guernsey (312B), Curry Mountain (315C), Domengine Ranch (338D), Jameson (359B), Helm (359D), Ortigalita Peak NW (383B), Byron Hot Springs (463C), Clifton Court Forebay (463D), Allendale (498B), Salt Canyon (547D)
Habitat: Chenopod scrub, Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools / alkaline
Notes: Many historical occurrences need field surveys. Much habitat converted to agriculture; also threatened by grazing. Abundant on Carrizo Plain in 1995.

ESCHSCHOLZIA RHOMBIPETALA

"diamond-petaled California poppy"

Family: Papaveraceae

Life Form: Annual herb
CNPS List: [1A] Presumed extinct in California
State: None
Federal: [C2] Data insufficient to support federal listing
Counties: Alameda [extirpated], Contra Costa [extirpated], Colusa [extirpated], San Luis Obispo, Stanislaus [extirpated]
Quads: Las Yeguas Ranch (243B) [extirpated], Simmler (243C), La Panza (244C) [? (extirpated)], Patterson (424B) [extirpated], Westley (443C) [extirpated], Midway (445A) [extirpated], Byron Hot Springs (463C) [extirpated], Antioch South (464A) [extirpated], Antioch North (481D) [extirpated], Sites (563D) [extirpated]

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ESCHSCHOLZIA RHOMBIPETALA (cont.)

Habitat: Valley and foothill grassland (alkaline, clay)

Notes: Rediscovered on Carrizo Plain by David Keil in 1992; not seen in 1995 surveys. Historical occurrence for SJQ Co. from literature lacks documentation; occurrence from La Panza, SLO Co. (244C) probably misidentified *E. lemmonii* ssp. *lemmonii*. Threatened by agriculture and grazing.

HELIANTHELLA CASTANEA

"Diablo helianthella"

Family: Asteraceae

Life Form: Perennial herb

Blooms: April-June

CNPS List: [1B] R/T/E in Cal. and elsewhere

R-E-D: 3-2-3

State: None

Federal: [C2] Data insufficient to support federal listing

Counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin [extirpated], San Francisco [extirpated], San Mateo

Quads: Dublin (446B), Hayward (447A), San Francisco South (448B), Byron Hot Springs (463C), Antioch South (464A), Clayton (464B), Diablo (464C), Tassajara (464D), Walnut Creek (465A), Briones Valley (465B), Oakland East (465C) [extirpated], Las Trampas Ridge (465D), Richmond (466A), San Rafael (467A) [extirpated], Benicia (482C), Mare Island (483D)

Habitat: Broadleafed upland forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland

Notes: Threatened by urbanization, grazing, and fire suppression.

HESPEROLINON BREWERI

"Brewer's western flax"

Family: Linaceae

Life Form: Annual herb

Blooms: May-July

CNPS List: [1B] R/T/E in Cal. and elsewhere

R-E-D: 2-2-3

State: None

Federal: [C2] Data insufficient to support federal listing

Counties: Contra Costa, Napa, Solano

Quads: Antioch South (464A), Clayton (464B), Diablo (464C), Tassajara (464D), Mt. Vaca (499A), Capell Valley (499B), Mt. George (499C), Monticello Dam (515D)

Habitat: Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland / mostly serpentinite

Notes: Need information on status of occurrences. Threatened by development, and several occurrences threatened by construction of Los Vaqueros Reservoir. See University of California Publications in Botany 32:235-314 (1961) for taxonomic treatment.

LASTHENIA CONJUGENS

"Contra Costa goldfields"

Family: Asteraceae

Life Form: Annual herb

Blooms: March-June

CNPS List: [1B] R/T/E in Cal. and elsewhere

R-E-D: 3-3-3

State: None

Status Report: 1979

Federal: [PE] Proposed, endangered

Counties: Alameda [extirpated], Contra Costa, Mendocino [extirpated], Napa, Santa Barbara [extirpated], Santa Clara [extirpated], Solano

Quads: Carpinteria (142A) [extirpated], Goleta (143A) [extirpated], San Jose East (427D) [extirpated], Newark (447D) [extirpated], Byron Hot Springs (463C) [extirpated], Walnut Creek (465A) [extirpated], Denverton (481B), Antioch North (481D), Fairfield South (482A), Benicia (482C), Cuttings Wharf

California Native Plant Society's
Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California

Full Data Report for the Selected Plants

LASTHENIA CONJUGENS (cont.)

(483A), Elmira (498C), Capell Valley (499B) [extirpated], Mt. George (499C) [extirpated], Napa (500D) [extirpated], Calistoga (517D) [extirpated], Point Arena (537B) [extirpated]

Habitat: Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools / mesic

Notes: Known from approximately ten occurrences after comprehensive 1993-1995 surveys. Many historical occurrences extirpated by development and agriculture; also threatened by overgrazing and non-native plants.

MONARDELLA ANTONINA SSP. *ANTONINA*

"San Antonio Hills monardella"

Family: Lamiaceae

Life Form: Perennial herb (rhizomatous)

Blooms: June-August

CNPS List: [3] More information is needed.

R-E-D: ?-?-3

State: None

Federal: [C3c] Too widespread and/or not threatened

Counties: Alameda [?], Contra Costa [?], Monterey, San Benito [?], Santa Clara [?]

Quads: Williams Hill (295A), Reliz Canyon (319A), Soberanes Point (344B), Panoche (362D) [?], Hollister (385C) [?], Niles (446C) [?], Tassajara (464D) [?], Briones Valley (465B) [?]

Habitat: Chaparral, Cismontane woodland

Notes: Move to List 4? Easily confused with *M. villosa* ssp. *villosa*, which may be the taxon occurring in ALA, CCA, SBT, and SCL counties; needs clarification.

TROPIDOCARPUM CAPPARIDEUM

"caper-fruited tropidocarpum"

Family: Brassicaceae

Life Form: Annual herb

Blooms: March-April

CNPS List: [1A] Presumed extinct in California

R-E-D: *

State: None

Status Report: 1988

Federal: [C2*] Data insufficient to support listing; plant presumed extinct

Counties: Alameda [extirpated], Contra Costa [extirpated], Glenn [extirpated], Monterey [extirpated], Santa Clara [extirpated], San Joaquin [extirpated]

Quads: Cosio Knob (318C) [extirpated], Palo Alto (428B) [extirpated], Cupertino (428D) [extirpated], Tracy (444B) [extirpated], Midway (445A) [extirpated], Altamont (445B) [extirpated], Woodward Island (463A) [extirpated], Byron Hot Springs (463C) [extirpated], Clifton Court Forebay (463D) [extirpated], Clayton (464B) [extirpated], Willows (578C) [extirpated]

Habitat: Valley and foothill grassland (alkaline hills)

Notes: Recent attempts to rediscover this plant have been unsuccessful.

APPENDIX D
RESOURCE INVENTORY CHECKLIST: WILDLIFE

CLASS	COMMONNAME	LATIN NAME	OBS	EXP	BREEDING	COMMENTS
Amphibians	Arboreal Salamander	<i>Aneides lugubris</i>		X		
Amphibians	Bullfrog	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>		X		
Amphibians	California Newt, Coast Range	<i>Taricha torosa</i>		X		
Amphibians	California Slender Salamander	<i>Batrachoseps attenuatus</i>		X		
Amphibians	Ensatina, Yellow-eyed	<i>Ensatina eschscholtzi</i>				
Amphibians	Foothill Yellow-legged Frog	<i>Rana boylei</i>				UNLIKELY
Amphibians	Pacific Treefrog	<i>Hyla regilla</i>	X		X	
Amphibians	Red-legged Frog, California	<i>Rana aurora draytonii</i>	X		X	3 ADULTS FOUND(3/26/96); 6 ADULTS(5/9/96)
Amphibians	Rough-skinned Newt, Northern	<i>Taricha granulosa</i>				
Amphibians	Tiger Salamander, California	<i>Ambystoma tigrinum californiense</i>		X		POSSIBLE BUT NO BREEDING SITES
Amphibians	Western Spadefoot Toad	<i>Scaphiopus hammondi</i>				
Amphibians	Western Toad, California	<i>Bufo boreas</i>		X		
Birds	Acorn Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	X		X	
Birds	Allen's Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>		X		
Birds	American Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra americana</i>				
Birds	American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>				
Birds	American Coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>				
Birds	American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	X			
Birds	American Dipper	<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>				
Birds	American Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>		X		
Birds	American Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>				
Birds	American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>		X	X	
Birds	American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>		X	X	
Birds	American White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>				
Birds	American Wigeon	<i>Anas americana</i>				
Birds	Anna's Hummingbird	<i>Calypte anna</i>	X		X	
Birds	Arctic Loon	<i>Gavia arctica</i>				
Birds	Ash-throated Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>	X			
Birds	Baird's Sandpiper	<i>Calidris bairdii</i>				
Birds	Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>				
Birds	Band-tailed Pigeon	<i>Columba fasciata</i>		X		
Birds	Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>				
Birds	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	X			
Birds	Barrow's Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala islandica</i>				
Birds	Belted Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>		X		
Birds	Bewick's Wren	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	X		X	
Birds	Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	X		X	
Birds	Black Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>				
Birds	Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>				
Birds	Black Turnstone	<i>Arenaria melanocephala</i>				
Birds	Black-bellied Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>				
Birds	Black-chinned Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus alexandri</i>				
Birds	Black-chinned Sparrow	<i>Spizella atrogularis</i>				
Birds	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>				
Birds	Black-headed Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>		X		
Birds	Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>				
Birds	Black-throated Gray Warbler	<i>Dendroica nigrescens</i>		X		
Birds	Blue Grosbeak	<i>Guiraca caerulea</i>				
Birds	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>				
Birds	Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>				
Birds	Bonaparte's Gull	<i>Larus philadelphia</i>				
Birds	Brandt's Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax penicillatus</i>				
Birds	Brewer's Blackbird	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>		X		
Birds	Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>		X	X	
Birds	Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>				
Birds	Brown Towhee	<i>Pipilo fuscus</i>	X		X	
Birds	Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>		X		
Birds	Bufflehead	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>				
Birds	Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene (Speotyto) cunicularia</i>				KNOWN TO OCCUR IN MAIN VALLEY AREA
Birds	Bushtit	<i>Psaltirparus minimus</i>	X		X	
Birds	California Black Rail	<i>Lateralus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>				
Birds	California Clapper Rail	<i>Rallus longirostris obsoletus</i>				
Birds	California Gull	<i>Larus californicus</i>				
Birds	California Quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i>	X		X	
Birds	California Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i>		X		
Birds	Calliope Hummingbird	<i>Stellula calliope</i>				
Birds	Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>				
Birds	Canvasback	<i>Aythya valisineria</i>				
Birds	Canyon Wren	<i>Catherpes mexicanus</i>				
Birds	Caspian Tern	<i>Sterna caspia</i>				
Birds	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>				
Birds	Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombicilla cedrorum</i>		X		MIGRANT
Birds	Chestnut-backed Chickadee	<i>Parus rufescens</i>	X		X	

NOTE:

OBS = Observed

EXP = Expected.

BREEDING = Appropriate breeding habitat

RESOURCE INVENTORY CHECKLIST:WILDLIFE

Birds	Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>		X		
Birds	Cinnamon Teal	<i>Anas cyanoptera</i>				
Birds	Cliff Swallow	<i>Hirundo pyrrhonota</i>	X			
Birds	Common Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>		X	X	
Birds	Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>				
Birds	Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>				
Birds	Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>				
Birds	Common Moorhen (Gallinule)	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>				
Birds	Common Murre	<i>Uria aalge</i>				
Birds	Common Poorwill	<i>Phalaenoptilus nuttallii</i>				
Birds	Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	X			
Birds	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>				
Birds	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>				
Birds	Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>		X		
Birds	Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>		X		
Birds	Dark-eyed (Oregon) Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	X		X	
Birds	Dark-eyed (Slate-colored) Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>				
Birds	Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>				
Birds	Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	X		X	
Birds	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>				
Birds	Dusky Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax oberholseri</i>				
Birds	Eared Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>				
Birds	Elegant Tern	<i>Sterna elegans</i>				
Birds	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>				
Birds	European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		X	X	
Birds	Ferruginous Hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>				
Birds	Forster's Tern	<i>Sterna forsteri</i>				
Birds	Fox Sparrow	<i>Passerella iliaca</i>				
Birds	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>				
Birds	Glaucous Gull	<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>				
Birds	Glaucous-winged Gull	<i>Larus glaucescens</i>				
Birds	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	X		X	NESTING IN OAK WOODLANDS WITHIN 0.25 MILE OF MIWOK TRAIL
Birds	Golden-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>				
Birds	Golden-crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i>			X	WINTERING
Birds	Grasshopper Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>				
Birds	Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>				
Birds	Great Egret	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>				
Birds	Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>		X	X	
Birds	Greater Roadrunner	<i>Geococcyx californianus</i>				
Birds	Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>				
Birds	Greater White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>				
Birds	Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>				
Birds	Green-backed Heron	<i>Butorides striatus</i>		X		
Birds	Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>		X		
Birds	Hammond's Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax hammondi</i>				
Birds	Heermann's Gull	<i>Larus heermanni</i>				
Birds	Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>		X		
Birds	Hermit Warbler	<i>Dendroica occidentalis</i>				
Birds	Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>				
Birds	Hooded Merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>				
Birds	Hooded Oriole	<i>Icterus cucullatus</i>				
Birds	Horned Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>				
Birds	Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>		X		
Birds	House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	X		X	
Birds	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		X		
Birds	House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>		X	X	
Birds	Hutton's Vireo	<i>Vireo huttoni</i>	X		X	
Birds	Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>		X		
Birds	Lark Sparrow	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>				
Birds	Lawrence's Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis lawrencei</i>				
Birds	Lazuli Bunting	<i>Passerina amoena</i>		X		
Birds	Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>				
Birds	Least Tern	<i>Sterna antillarum browni</i>				
Birds	Lesser Golden-Plover	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>				
Birds	Lesser Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis psaltria</i>		X		
Birds	Lesser Scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>				
Birds	Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>				
Birds	Lewis' Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>				
Birds	Lincoln's Sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>				
Birds	Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	X		X	POSSIBLY NESTING, COURTSHIP OBSERVED
Birds	Long-billed Curlew	<i>Numenius americanus</i>				
Birds	Long-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>				
Birds	Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>				
Birds	MacGillivray's Warbler	<i>Oporornis tolmiei</i>		X		

RESOURCE INVENTORY CHECKLIST:WILDLIFE

Birds	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		X	X	
Birds	Marbled Godwit	<i>Limosa fedoa</i>				
Birds	Marsh Wren	<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>				
Birds	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>				
Birds	Mew Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>				
Birds	Mountain Bluebird	<i>Sialia currucoides</i>				
Birds	Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>	X		X	
Birds	Nashville Warbler	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>				
Birds	Northern (Bullock's) Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	X		X	
Birds	Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	X		X	
Birds	Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>		X		
Birds	Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	X		X	
Birds	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>				
Birds	Northern Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>				
Birds	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>				
Birds	Northern Saw-whet Owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>				
Birds	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>				
Birds	Nuttall's Woodpecker	<i>Picoides nuttallii</i>		X	X	
Birds	Oldsquaw	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>				
Birds	Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus borealis</i>				
Birds	Orange-crowned Warbler	<i>Vermivora celata</i>		X	X	OCCURS IN SURROUNDING CHAPARRAL
Birds	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>				
Birds	Parasitic Jaeger	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>				
Birds	Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>				
Birds	Pelagic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax pelagicus</i>				
Birds	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>				
Birds	Phainopepla	<i>Phainopepla nitens</i>				
Birds	Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>				
Birds	Pine Siskin	<i>Carduelis pinus</i>				
Birds	Plain Titmouse	<i>Parus inornatus</i>	X		X	
Birds	Prairie Falcon	<i>Falco mexicanus</i>		X		POSSIBLE NESTER IN CLIFFS ON PROVIANCE
Birds	Purple Finch	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	X		X	
Birds	Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>				
Birds	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>				
Birds	Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>				
Birds	Red-breasted Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus ruber</i>				
Birds	Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>				
Birds	Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>				
Birds	Red-shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>				
Birds	Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	X		X	PROBABLE NEST NEAR STAGING AREA
Birds	Red-throated Loon	<i>Gavia stellata</i>				
Birds	Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>		X		
Birds	Redhead	<i>Aythya americana</i>				
Birds	Ring-billed Gull	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>				
Birds	Ring-necked Duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>				
Birds	Ring-necked Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>				
Birds	Rock Dove (Domestic Pigeon)	<i>Columba livia</i>		X		
Birds	Rock Wren	<i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i>				
Birds	Ross' Goose	<i>Chen rossii</i>				
Birds	Rough-legged Hawk	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>				
Birds	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>		X	X	
Birds	Ruddy Duck	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>				
Birds	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>				
Birds	Rufous Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>		X		SPRING AND FALL MIGRANT
Birds	Rufous-crowned Sparrow	<i>Aimophila ruficeps</i>				
Birds	Rufous-sided Towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	X		X	
Birds	Sage Sparrow	<i>Amphispiza belli</i>				
Birds	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>				
Birds	Sandhill Crane	<i>Grus canadensis</i>				
Birds	Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>		X	X	
Birds	Saltmarsh Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i>				
Birds	Say's Phoebe	<i>Sayornis saya</i>		X		
Birds	Scrub Jay	<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>	X		X	
Birds	Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>				
Birds	Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>		X		
Birds	Short-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>				
Birds	Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>				
Birds	Snow Goose	<i>Chen caerulescens</i>				
Birds	Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>				
Birds	Snowy Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>				
Birds	Solitary Vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>		X		
Birds	Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	X		X	
Birds	Sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>				
Birds	Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>		X		

RESOURCE INVENTORY CHECKLIST: WILDLIFE

Birds	Stellar's Jay	<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>	X		X	
Birds	Suisun Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>				
Birds	Surf Scoter	<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>				
Birds	Surfbird	<i>Aphriza virgata</i>				
Birds	Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>		X		
Birds	Thayer's Gull	<i>Larus thayeri</i>				
Birds	Townsend's Solitaire	<i>Myadestes townsendi</i>				
Birds	Townsend's Warbler	<i>Dendroica townsendi</i>				
Birds	Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>		X		
Birds	Tricolored Blackbird	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>				
Birds	Tundra (Whistling) Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>				
Birds	Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	X			
Birds	Varied Thrush	<i>Ixoreus naevius</i>		X		
Birds	Vaux's Swift	<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>				
Birds	Violet-green Swallow	<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>		X	X	
Birds	Virginia Rail	<i>Rallus limicola</i>				
Birds	Wandering Tattler	<i>Heteroscelus incanus</i>				
Birds	Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>				
Birds	Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>				
Birds	Western Bluebird	<i>Sialia mexicana</i>		X	X	
Birds	Western Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax difficilis</i>				
Birds	Western Grebe	<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>				
Birds	Western Gull	<i>Larus occidentalis</i>				
Birds	Western Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>		X	X	
Birds	Western Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>		X	X	
Birds	Western Sandpiper	<i>Calidris mauri</i>				
Birds	Western Screech-Owl	<i>Otus kennicottii</i>		X	X	
Birds	Western Tanager	<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>		X		MIGRANT
Birds	Western Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>				
Birds	Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>				
Birds	Whimbrel	<i>Numerius phaeopus</i>				
Birds	White-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>		X	X	
Birds	White-crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	X		X	
Birds	White-throated Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>				
Birds	White-throated Swift	<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>				
Birds	White-tailed Kite	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>		X		
Birds	Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>				
Birds	Willet	<i>Catoptrophorus semipalmatus</i>				
Birds	Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>				
Birds	Wilson's Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>				
Birds	Wilson's Warbler	<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>				
Birds	Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>				
Birds	Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>				
Birds	Wrentit	<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>				
Birds	Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia brewsteri</i>				
Birds	Yellow-billed Magpie	<i>Pica nuttalli</i>		X		
Birds	Yellow-breasted Chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>				
Birds	Yellow-headed Blackbird	<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>				
Birds	Yellow-rumped (Audubon's) Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>		X		WINTER
Birds	Yellow-rumped (Myrtle) Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>		X		WINTER
Mammals	Audubon Cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	X		X	
Mammals	Badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	X		X	OBSERVED IN ROUND VALLEY
Mammals	Big Brown Bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>				
Mammals	Black Rat	<i>Rattus rattus</i>				
Mammals	Black-tailed Hare	<i>Lepus californicus</i>		X	X	
Mammals	Bobcat	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	X		X	OBSERVED IN ROUND VALLEY
Mammals	Botta Pocket Gopher	<i>Thomomys bottae</i>		X	X	
Mammals	Brazilian Free-tailed Bat	<i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>		X		
Mammals	Broad-footed Mole	<i>Scapanus latimanus</i>		X	X	
Mammals	Brush Mouse	<i>Peromyscus boylii</i>		X	X	
Mammals	Brush Rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus bachmani</i>		X		
Mammals	California Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>	X		X	
Mammals	California Meadow Mouse	<i>Microtus californicus</i>		X	X	
Mammals	California Mouse	<i>Peromyscus californicus</i>		X	X	
Mammals	California Myotis	<i>Myotis californicus</i>		X	X	
Mammals	California Pocket Mouse	<i>Perognathus californicus</i>		X	X	
Mammals	Common Opossum	<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i>		X	X	
Mammals	Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>	X		X	
Mammals	Deer Mouse	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>		X	X	
Mammals	Desert Wood Rat	<i>Neotoma lepida</i>				
Mammals	Dusky-footed Wood Rat	<i>Neotoma fuscipes</i>		X	X	
Mammals	Fox Squirrel	<i>Sciurus niger</i>				
Mammals	Fringed Myotis	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>				
Mammals	Gray Fox	<i>Urocyon cinereogargenteus</i>		X	X	
Mammals	Hairy-winged Myotis	<i>Myotis volans</i>				

RESOURCE INVENTORY CHECKLIST:WILDLIFE

Mammals	Heermann Kangaroo Rat	<i>Dipodomys heermanni</i>				
Mammals	Hoary Bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>				
Mammals	House Mouse	<i>Mus domesticus</i>		X	X	
Mammals	Kit Fox, San Joaquin	<i>Vulpes macrotis</i>	X		X	CONFIRMED IN ROUND VALLEY BY 1992 SURVEY
Mammals	Little Pocket Mouse	<i>Perognathus longimembris</i>				
Mammals	Long-eared Myotis	<i>Myotis evotis</i>				
Mammals	Long-tailed Weasel	<i>Mustela frenata</i>				
Mammals	Lump-nosed Bat	<i>Plecotus townsendii</i>				
Mammals	Mountain Lion	<i>Felis concolor</i>		X		
Mammals	Mule Deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	X		X	
Mammals	Muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethica</i>				
Mammals	Norway Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>				
Mammals	Ornate Shrew	<i>Sorex ornatus</i>				
Mammals	Pallid Bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>		X		
Mammals	Pinyon Mouse	<i>Peromyscus truei</i>		X	X	
Mammals	Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	X		X	
Mammals	Red Bat	<i>Lasiurus borealis</i>		X		
Mammals	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes fulva</i>		X		
Mammals	Ringtail	<i>Bassariscus astutus</i>				
Mammals	Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse	<i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i>				
Mammals	Saltmarsh Wandering Shrew	<i>Sorex vagrans halicoetes</i>				
Mammals	San Pablo Vole	<i>Microtus californicus</i>				
Mammals	Silvery-haired Bat	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>				
Mammals	Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius</i>				
Mammals	Striped Skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>		X	X	
Mammals	Trowbridge Shrew	<i>Sorex trowbridgii</i>		X	X	
Mammals	Vagrant Shrew	<i>Sorex vagrans</i>				
Mammals	Western Harvest Mouse	<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>		X	X	
Mammals	Western Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus hesperus</i>		X		
Mammals	Yuma Myotis	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>		X		
Reptiles	Blunt-nosed Leopard Lizard	<i>Gambelia silus</i>				
Reptiles	California Black-headed Snake	<i>Tantilla planiceps</i>				
Reptiles	California Legless Lizard, Silvery	<i>Anniella pulchra</i>				
Reptiles	California Mountain Kingsnake, Coast	<i>Lampropeltis zonata</i>				
Reptiles	Coachwhip, San Joaquin Whipsnake	<i>Masticophis flagellum</i>		X		
Reptiles	Coast Horned Lizard, California	<i>Phrynosoma coronatum</i>		X		UNLIKELY
Reptiles	Common Garter Snake, San Francisco	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>				
Reptiles	Common Garter Snake, Valley	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>				
Reptiles	Common Garter Snake, Calif. Red-sided	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>				
Reptiles	Common Kingsnake, California	<i>Lampropeltis getulus</i>		X	X	
Reptiles	Gilbert's Skink, Variegated	<i>Eumeces gilberti</i>		X	X	
Reptiles	Glossy Snake, California	<i>Arizona elegans</i>				
Reptiles	Gopher Snake, Pacific	<i>Pituophis melanoleucus</i>		X	X	
Reptiles	Long-nosed Snake, Western	<i>Rhinocheilus lecontei</i>				
Reptiles	Night Snake, California	<i>Hypsiglena torquata</i>		X		ONE FOUND IN MORGAN TERRITORY 1994
Reptiles	Northern Alligator Lizard, SF	<i>Gerrhonotus coeruleus</i>				
Reptiles	Racer, Western Yellow-bellied	<i>Coluber constrictor</i>	X		X	
Reptiles	Ringneck Snake, Pacific	<i>Diadophis punctatus</i>		X	X	
Reptiles	Rubber Boa, Pacific	<i>Charina bottae</i>				
Reptiles	Sagebrush Lizard, Northern	<i>Sceloporus graciosus</i>		X		
Reptiles	Sharp-tailed Snake	<i>Contia tenuis</i>		X		
Reptiles	Side-blotched Lizard, California	<i>Uta stansburiana</i>				
Reptiles	Southern Alligator Lizard, Calif.	<i>Gerrhonotus multicarinatus</i>		X	X	
Reptiles	Striped Racer, Alameda	<i>Masticophis lateralis lateralis</i>	X		X	
Reptiles	Western Aquatic Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis couchi</i>				
Reptiles	Western Aquatic Garter Snake, S. Cruz	<i>Thamnophis couchi</i>				
Reptiles	Western Fence Lizard, Northwestern	<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	X		X	
Reptiles	Western Pond Turtle	<i>Clemmys marmorata</i>	X			IN MAIN CREEK
Reptiles	Western Rattlesnake, North Pacific	<i>Crotalus viridis</i>	X		X	OBSERVED IN ROUND VALLEY
Reptiles	Western Skink, Western subsp.	<i>Eumeces skiltonianus</i>				
Reptiles	Western Terrestrial Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis elegans</i>		X		
Reptiles	Western Whiptail, California	<i>Cnemidophorus tigris</i>	X		X	
Reptiles	Whipsnake, Alameda	<i>Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus</i>		X	X	POSSIBLE, PHOTO(UNIDENTIFIED TO SUBSPECIES)
Invertebrates	Longhorned Fairy Shrimp	<i>Branchinecta longiantenna</i>				
Invertebrates	Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp	<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>				

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